The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4872. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Question of War or Peace in Europe.

Assembling of the Peace Congress in London.

Doubts About Making Luxemburg Neutral.

The People of the Duchy Desire Annexation to Belgium.

France and Prussia Said to be Rapidly Arming.

Liberal Amendment to the Reform Bill Accepted.

More Fenian Leaders Convicted in Dublin.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Meeting of the Peace Congress—Hesitation about Making Luxemburg Neutral.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7.

The Conference of the European Governments for the settlement of the conflicting claims of France and Prussia in regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, met in this city to-day. It is reported that the leading Powers hesitate to carry out the proposition for guaranteeing the neutralization of Luxemburg, and that the people of the Grand Duchy ask for annexation to Belgium.

Uneasy Feeling in Europe.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles here and elsewhere.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

The Government has accepted the Liberal amendment to the Reform Bill, providing for lodger franchise.

The Fenian Trials.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

A dispatch from Dublin announces that MCCAFFERTY, who has been on trial in that city for treason, has been found guilty.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 7.

The prisoner CONNOLLY was to-day convicted of high treason, by the Special Commission, and the prisoner CLARK was acquitted and discharged from custody.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—Noon.

Consols for Money	91¼
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71⅝
Erie Railway shares	42
Illinois Central Railway shares	75⅝

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

At this hour, American Securities are quoted as follows:

U. S. Five-Twenties	71¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	75¾
Erie Railway shares	41½

Consols are quoted at 91¼ for money.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—Evening.

Consols for money	91¼
United States Five-twenties	71½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	75¾
Erie Railway Shares	41¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is quiet; the estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅛@11¼d.; Middling Orleans 11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Corn 43s. 9d. Barley 4s. 9d. Oats 3s. 7d. Peas 44s.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are without change. Pork 77s. 6d. Beef 127s. 6d. Bacon 39s. Lard 51s. 6d. Cheese 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes 34s. Spirits of Turpentine 36s. Resin—Sales of Common at 6s. 9d., and Fine at 14s. Tallow 44s. Cloverseed 57s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £131; Whale Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and quotations without change.

Corn has declined 3d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 43s. ₩ quarter for mixed Western.

Naval Stores are tending downward.

Fine Resin has declined to 13s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

Sugar is steady at at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7—Evening.

Cotton closes easier. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅜d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Corn, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 51s. 6d. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum 11d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 34s. Spirits of Turpentine, 36s. 3d. Resin, sales of Common at 6s. 9d., and Refined at 13s. Tallow, 44s. Clover Seed, 57s.

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MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the City of Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left New-York on the 27th of April, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

Dispatches have been received from Queenstown which state that the ship *J. R. Keeler*, Capt. DELANO, from Liverpool for New-York, recently put in there leaky.

CORK, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

The bark *Venus*, from Penarth, Wales, bound to New-York, put into this port to-day leaky.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7—2 P. M.

Intelligence has been received that the brig *Marshall*, Capt. LEE, has been condemned at Lagos.

Arrival of the Nesterian.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, May 7.

The steamship *Nestorian*, from Liverpool on the 25th *via* Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived at Quebec this morning.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Cabinet Council—Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

MONTREAL, C. E., Tuesday, May 7.

A Cabinet council will be held on Friday, at which all the ministers in the country will be present, including Mr. CARTIER, who is on board the steamer *Nestorian*.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. MCDOUGAL will be the leader of the Reform in this section for the Government from Upper Canada.

The engineer officers have commenced the preliminary operations in regard to the fortifications at Longueuil.

It is announced that Hon. JOHN ROSE will be Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

The water in the harbor has been very high, and rain has fallen since Saturday.

Registration in Virginia—Naval.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, May 6.

The most gratifying reports have already been received from the counties and registration districts of this State south of the James River, which furnish conclusive evidence of the conciliatory manner in which the inhabitants are receiving the registration officers, and assisting them in carrying out the preliminary measures of the Reconstruction Bill.

The feeling among the people is general, and even those disqualified by the bill have in many cases proffered their assistance, and impressed upon their neighbors the actual necessity and policy of noninterference with the registration of the duly qualified voters. The utmost good feeling exists toward the colored people, now that the question of their suffrage is no longer unsettled. The education of the negroes, and their moral and social elevation is now acknowledged to be a duty incumbent upon all the people, and as the only proper and judicious means which will advance the interests of both classes, and promote the prosperities of the State. The capitalists and landowners are beginning to see the prime virtue of creating modes of employment for the negroes, and are offering them lands on favorable terms, and furnishing them with agricultural implements and materials.

The Washington Fire Company of Wilmington, Del., arrived in Norfolk this afternoon, and were received by the Fire Department in a cordial manner. They will visit Petersburgh and Richmond before their return home, and, as in Norfolk, will be entertained by the Fire Department.

Rear-Admiral PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, transferred his flag this afternoon from the frigate *Susquehanna* to the United States steamer *De Soto*, Commodore BOGGS, which arrived here some days ago from the West Indies. The *De Soto* sailed shortly after the transfer was made to the Gosport Navy-yard for supplies and coal.

Admiral PALMER will then proceed immediately to the Gulf of Mexico, and incorporate the Gulf Squadron with the present command, the North Atlantic Squadron, in accordance with a recent order from the Navy Department. This will make Admiral PALMER's squadron the largest now afloat, as it will include the fleets in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, and on our entire Southern coast. The *Susquehanna*, which arrived here from Cape Haytien with seven cases of mild yellow fever on board among her crew, sails to-morrow morning for Portsmouth, N. H. The cases are all now convalescing.

Workmen are now engaged in removing the old boilers from the frigate *Lancaster*, now lying at the Gosport Navy-yard. A new set of boilers will be placed in her.

Lieut. MORTON S. PHILLIPS, U. S. R. S., has been detached from the revenue cutter *Nemaha*, formerly on this station, and ordered to join the United States revenue steamer *John A. Dix*, at Detroit, Michigan. Lieut. GEORGE H. HUNTER has been temporarily detached while the *Nemaha* is repairing, and Lieut. MELCHER has also been detached and ordered to duty at this port in boarding foreign vessels.

Decision Affecting Property Seized by Military Officers—Vigilance Committee—St. Louis Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, May 7.

The Supreme Court to-day gave a decision in the case of DREHMANN *vs.* STIFFEL, appealed from the Circuit Court, affirming the decision of the lower Court. The suit was originally brought for possession of property seized by Col. STIFFEL for military purposes while he commanded a regiment of Home Guards, in 1861, and which he has since retained. The decision is based upon the ordinance passed by the old State Convention, which prohibited a civil or criminal action on account of any person for acts performed by virtue of military authority.

The Kansas City *Journal* says: "Thirty outlaws have been hanged by the Vigilance Committee in Johnson and Pettis Counties during the Winter and Spring."

Mayor THOMAS' annual message was delivered to the City Council this afternoon. It says the bonded debt of the city—$5,671,500—has been decreased one million dollars in two years. The estimated revenue for the present year is $1,651,000; estimated expenses, $1,696,000.

New-Orleans Street-Cars—A Steamer Wrecked—Damage By the Storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 7.

The street-car question has been settled. The Chief of Police has issued an order forbidding any interference with negroes in the cars.

The steamer *Young America*, from Indianola for New-Orleans, went ashore on Saluria Island in the gale last Saturday. The crew were saved. Her cargo of cattle was mostly lost.

In the hurricane on Sunday the Mississippi burst the banks below the city, destroying the telegraph line for a considerable distance. The extent of the damage is not known.

The Street-Car Troubles in Richmond—Negro Meeting.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 7.

A negro to-day attempted to ride in one of the cars appropriated to the whites, but was put off. The case was laid before the Grand Jury of the United States Court.

A large meeting of negroes to-night was addressed by Mr. HAYWOOD, of Massachusetts, and Mr. MARSH, of Virginia. Both favored confiscation.

The Chicago Workingmen.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 7.

The troubles growing out of the eight-hour movement are rapidly subsiding. Some feeble attempts were made yesterday to create disturbance, but they were rapidly suppressed by the Police. We hear of no demonstrations to-day; work has been resumed in a large number of manufacturing establishments. In some the employes are working on the old ten-hour system, with no change in wages while in others they are working eight hours with twenty per cent. reduction in pay.

Union Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 7.

The United States Treasury has delivered to the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Branch bonds on thirty miles of road, accepted by the Commissioners April 27. Another section of this road, twenty miles west of Salina, will be ready for inspection May 15.

Horse Race.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 7.

At the races to-day, *Mollie Austin* was entered for a single dash, 1¼ mile, and won; time, 2:52¼. For the second race there were four entries: *Cleburn*, *Ringmaster*, *Knighthood* and *Johnson*, mile heats, best three in five, and won by *Ringmaster*; time, 157¾, 155½, 156¾.

Plantations Overflowed—Trade Movements—Mr. Kelley at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 7.

The greater part of the plantations south of here on the river are overflowed, and the planters are in a starving condition.

The laying up of the Vicksburgh packets during the high stage of the water has caused the planters in the Bends to ignore them. Trade is now going to St. Louis.

WALL PATTON, in a fray, stabbed JAMES AUSTIN, a river man, last night. The wound is not serious.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY addressed an audience of white and black Radicals this evening at Greenlow's Opera House. The crowd was quite large.

Workmen have broke ground to-day to lay the Nicolson pavement.

Tobacco Fair in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 7.

The tobacco fair and premium sale at Kenton Warehouse, Covington, Ky., of leaf tobacco, was largely attended. Dealers from all the principal cities were present. The first premium was awarded to B. K. DAVIS, of Owen County, Ky., and sold to SPENCE, BROTHERS & Co., of Cincinnati, for $40 25 ₩ cwt. The second premium to JOHN JEWETT, of Owen County, Ky., and sold to J. H. RAPKE, of Louisville, for $30 ₩ cwt. The premium was $30 in gold.

San Francisco Mining Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 7.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of $150 per foot, payable to-morrow.

Not for three years past has the mining stock market been so active as at present, and prices generally advanced. Hale and Norcross is quoted at $3,650; Savage, $3,450; Crown Point, $1,900; Yellow Jacket, $1,700.

Flour firm and prices unchanged. Wheat dull, $2@$2 15. Legal-tenders, 74.

A Citizen of Augusta, Ga., Missing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, May 7.

PATRICK GRAY, a member of the dry goods firm of GRAY & TURLEY, mysteriously disappeared Saturday night, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Municipal Election in Indiana.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Tuesday, May 7.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected for city officers by a large majority. SANDERSON, for Mayor, received over 600 majority. Only one Radical councilman was elected.

Utica News.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 7.

The rainy weather of late has caused a postponement of the farm implement trial which was announced to take place near this city, commencing to-day. It will come off the first pleasant day.

Medical Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 7.

The American Medical Association met at Hopkins' Hall this morning; about 250 delegates were present, representing all parts of the Union. The Convention will last several days.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, May 7.

The Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State of Maryland, will assemble at Annapolis to-morrow, in accordance with the vote of the people on the first Wednesday in last month.

Damage by Frost in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, May 7.

The frost last night made ice in some localities, and it is said much damage has been done to vegetables, and especially to early berries.

The Sunday Car Question in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7.

The city Councils decided adversely to-day on the application made for an injunction to restrain the city passenger cars from running on Sundays.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Position of Hon. W. O. Winston, of Alabama.

Hon. W. O. WINSTON, of Dekalb County, Ala., has written a letter explaining his position. He says that he was always opposed to the "mad heresy" of secession, and that the journals of the Convention which carried the State out of the Union will show this to be the fact. Referring to the Georgia and Mississippi injunction movements he says: "My opinion is, that the legal test will cause great delay and the result uncertain. I have no objection to the election of a good Convention, but that Convention should go on and fully execute all the requirements of the Sherman law; and the Legislature to be elected under the provisions of that law, should unhesitatingly ratify the Constitutional Amendment. The condition of the conquered, and the rights and powers of the conqueror, are upon us, and we must do the best we can for the good of the country, which is to restore the Union. The execution of the Sherman law, and the adoption of the amendment, I have no doubt will insure the restoration of our Government and relieve our already afflicted country from military rule. The Government of the United States was, and is still dear to me. I have never taken an oath to support any other; have never held office out of its pale; and am willing to make, in addition to what has already been made, other sacrifices to regain our lost position in the Union, thereby restoring quiet and prosperity to the whole country.

An Interview with Gov. Patton of Alabama.

An Ohio man, writing from Selma, Ala., to the Cleveland *Herald* under date of Aug. 23, gives the following:

"Before leaving Montgomery I went up to the Capitol and had a long and very pleasant conversation with Gov. PATTON. He very kindly escorted us about the building, showed us the House of Representatives where the ordinance of secession was passed for the Southern Confederacy, pointed out the spot where JEFF. DAVIS stood when he was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy, showed us the chair and desk he had himself occupied for twenty years in the Senate, when he was not its President, and related many interesting incidents of the time when this great and splendid building was the centre of interest to the rebellious South. It makes a Yankee's heart swell with indignation to see these places, which are so full of historic recollections, that are coupled with the story of a nation's war of blood and death, through the wicked schemes of men who will sacrifice honor, and love, and everything, to push on personal ends. I find myself too thoroughly a Yankee and a "Radical" to be a patient listener to these stories of the past, and Gov. PATTON was himself too good a Radical to take offence at my flat expressions of hate against those men who had precipitated this ruin on the country. The Governor is tall and commanding in form, with gray hair and beard, of which latter he has but little, worn *a la* JEFF DAVIS as you see him in his pictures. He is Radical in his speech, though guarded in his public expressions. It a pleasure to converse with him, for his intelligence and his deep study of his native State enables him to impart a large amount of information in an exceedinfly interesting way. We talked upon the mineral and agricultural resources of the State and upon the political aspects of the people, as well as in regard to the colored people and their political, educational and social prospects, in regard to which he expresses high hopes."

Political Sentiments of Alabama Freedmen.

Among resolutions passed by the Freedmen's Lincoln Council of the Union League of Talladega, Ala., were the following:

Resolved, That whereas, we possess to a great extent the political destiny of our race, we will in no wise support for any office whatever any man whom we believe to be opposed to any of the laws enacted by Congress relative to the enfranchisement of our people, and who will not cordially admit our representation in any and all conventions for the selection of candidates to fill the respective offices of our country, State and General Government.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our hearty cooperation to all Union loving men in the speedy reorganization of our State Government upon the basis laid down by Congress in the Military Bill, and earnestly beg our former masters to come forward and assist in the great work of reconstruction, upon the true principles of popular government.

Resolved, That, if the present measures are rejected by the people of Alabama, and other late rebel States, we have no more sympathy for them, and any measure for reconstruction meted out by Congress, however harsh, will be hailed by us as the just consequence of an evil course.

The Street Car Question in Mobile.

Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, on the 26th ult., previous to the settlement of the street car question in Mobile, wrote a letter to Col. TRACY, approving his circular to the freedmen in relation to the troubles, and saying:

It is considered that the Civil Rights Bill refers only to misconduct on the part of persons in authority. Those who may be aggrieved by deprivation of an equal privilege with other persons in the use of railroad cars, must seek redress at law, of which the equal application will be carefully enforced. At the same time I shall be glad if you can induce the street car companies to avoid a struggle which can have but one result, and which apparently has no foundation but pique, since the same persons who, as free, are sought to be excluded, were formerly allowed, as servants, to use the same cars without restraint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

Union Nominations in Louisiana.

The New-Orleans *Republican* publishes an address to the citizens of Worthington Parish, La., and vicinity, the writers of which, original Union men, say they are "no scheming politicians, but are plain, unpretending farmer men, who have either been raised there or have enjoyed a long residence there." They review the political situation, deny the right of any restless minority to transfer their allegiance from the honored Stars and Stripes to that of any mushroom flag they may choose to lift on high, and denounce the rebels and Secessionists, their former oppressors, who plundered and persecuted them. They urge the formation of a new party, of loyal whites and blacks, for mutual protection, and say:

"In this parish there is a large loyal element, and the utmost efforts will be made to induce you to support pro-rebel candidates for office. The most extraordinary stories will be told of the reversal of public opinion in the loyal States; and if you hearken to all this and espouse their cause, you lose your identity as loyal men when you fuse with them, and in case of a general confiscation, you will not have the sympathy of the stronger party. Now is the time to establish your loyalty, and to prove by your votes what you so long have professed with your lips. If you are loyal, and wish fully to identify yourself with that party, you can certainly do so by no easier method than by rallying to the support of the good and true men who are now soliciting your suffrages. We place before you the names of Dr. J. J. ALFORD and WILLIAM FORTINBERRY, Esq., of your parish, as candidates for office. They are no Northern men. They have been reared here among you; are men of spotless integrity and unflinching loyalty, and in every way worthy of the high positions claimed for them by their friends. They are working farmers, first-class citizens, and Union men from centre to circumference. They have everything to recommend them except rebel antecedents. We shall, of course, be denounced by the rebel Press as extremists—as bitter radicals. To this we reply, that if an inherent love of justice and of right, if a love of our whole, great, glorious country, and a desire to perpetuate the principles of freedom to all mankind; if a nonaffiliation with pro-rebel politics, and a deep hatred of oppression and disunion makes us radicals, then, for our dear old country's sake, welcome the honored name."

Gov. Wells' Recent Appointments.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* understands that Gen. SHERIDAN, under date of the 29th ult., addressed a communication to Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, directing him to furnish a list of all appointments made by him since the 19th of March last. In the same connection the Governor is notified that hereafter he will be required to transmit to headquarters for approval, the names of all parties appointed by him. The Governor, we understand, has complied with the order.

The *Picayune* says a meeting of the old Board of Levee Commissioners was held on the evening of the 1st inst., and, after mature deliberation, the Chairman was directed to make the following reply to the demand which it was expected would be made upon them by the new Board:

"The Board of Levee Commissioners of the State of Louisiana respectfully decline to surrender the books, papers and assets of the Board to certain gentlemen claiming to be a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor to succeed the present incumbents, on the ground that there is no warrant of law for such appointment, and that the present incumbents are responsible in law and in fact for such assets as may be in their hands, until they are able to deliver the same to legal and duly qualified successors, either established by act of the Legislature or by military authority, or until judicial decree relieves them from their trust."

Closing of Distilleries at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 27.

Gen. STEADMAN, Collector of the Internal Revenue, has created quite a commotion in certain circles in this city by his vigorous application of his new broom. At one fell swoop he has swept into silence and inactivity over sixty distilleries which have been in most profitable operation for some months, to the serious detriment of other operators. There are startling stories in regard to the operations of these establishments—stories of sudden fortunes realized, of wonderfully dexterous contrivances to evade Uncle Sam's "most oppressive legislation in regard to this most essential article of subsistence and nourishment" to a large class of people, of skillful, systematic, and too often successful, strategy and manœuvering to circumvent the officers and agents of the Government, and effect sudden conversions of vigilant and scrutinizing censors and inquisitors into active and efficient champions and defenders, and convivial associates of the very persons they were sent to watch, detect and expose. High official and high social and business names have been freely used in connection with these transactions. For the present, however, we have not the facts in a sufficiently tangible and authentic form to present them to our readers, nor would it be altogether politic to do so, in view of the probable investigations before the judicial tribunals.

Registration in Mississippi.

On the 15th ult. Gen. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, issued an order detailing Brevet Major-Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM, Brevet Col JOSEPH R. SMITH, Major O. D. GREENE and Brevet Major CHARLES A. WICKOFF as a Board to meet at his headquarters in Vicksburgh, from day to day, for the purpose of dividing the State of Mississippi into registration districts. The Board were given the following instructions:

"The Board will examine applications for the position of Register—correspond with the most prominent and reliable Union men of the State—obtain all reliable data possible, and thereupon recommend applicants to the Commanding General for appointment in each of the districts proposed to be established.

As it is important that none but loyal men should be appointed as registers, the Board will record in each case its reasons for recommending appointment. In case there are no applicants for the appointment of Register in any proposed election district, the Board will report the fact, and also what course it considers advisable to take to secure the appointment of the proper person for the office."

On the 24th ult. Gen. ORD issued his order for registration. The following embraces the material portions of it:

"The Board will conform in its action to the general provisions of the first section of the act hereinbefore mentioned, and to such special instructions and orders as it may from time to time receive from the Commander of the Fourth Military District. The Board will select a suitable office and commence at once the registration of the legal voters of the county, which, for this purpose, will be divided into the number of precincts most suitable for complete registration and the convenience of voters in the subsequent elections. The Board will visit each of the precincts thus established, giving at least five days notice thereof, and will remain in each sufficiently long to enable all qualified voters to register. Each registered voter will be furnished with a numbered certificate of registry, signed by each member of the Board. The list of voters as registered, will be kept in duplicate in books provided for that purpose. Opposite each voter's name will be entered the number of his certificate, in order that when he votes his number may be checked off or canceled to prevent more than one vote being given on the same certificate. The Board will determine (subject to the approval of the Commanding General) the order of precedence for registration of the various precincts of the county, and will, without delay, by printed handbills and otherwise, spread throughout the limits thereof information of the exact date at which it will visit each precinct—the length of stay therein and the place where its sessions will be held. Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age or over, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been resident of the State of Mississippi for one year prior to the date at which he presents himself for registration and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be registered as a legal voter.

Pending the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States upon the question, as to who are disfranchised by law, registers will give the strictest interpretation to the law and exclude from registration every person about whose qualification to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney-General, be entitled to vote, will be duly informed of such decision by the registers and be permitted to register at any time prior to the 1st day of September, at which time the registration of the State must be completed. The Commanding General confidently relies upon the known character of each member of the Board herein appointed to insure a fair and impartial registration of the qualified voters of the county, and calls upon all good citizens resident therein to aid the Board in the faithful discharge of its duty.

The Arkansas Legislature Forbidden to Reassemble.

On the 15th ult. Gen. ORD sent a communication to Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, in which he said:

"SIR: Will you, through the proper channel and in the most expeditious manner, please inform the members of the Provisional Legislature of the State of Arkansas, lately in session, that their reconvening is incompatible with the act of Congress 'to provide a more efficient government for the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and that they, therefore, will not reassemble, as may have been appointed by them. Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and state the steps which may have been taken therewith."

Gov. MURPHY accordingly, on the 26th ult., issued a proclamation declaring that "in obedience to the above instructions, the Legislature of the State is declared to be dissolved, and any reassembling thereof will be a violation of the above order, and the Reconstruction Act of Congress."

REMOVAL OF THE STATE TREASURER.

On the 25th ult. Col. C. H. SMITH issued an order, in compliance with instructions from Gen. ORD, in which Brevet Col. HENRY PAGE, A. Q. M., United States Volunteers, was directed immediately to relieve Hon. L. B. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer of the Provisional Government of the State of Arkansas. Col. PAGE was instructed to make out and send to the Headquarters of the Fourth Military District the same reports and returns required from the Treasurer, and a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, and to pay all warrants for salaries which may become due, and legitimate expenditures for the support of the Penitentiary, State Asylum and the support of the Provisional State Government. He was forbidden any scrip or warrants for outstanding debts of other kinds than those specified, without special authority from Headquarters Fourth Military District. He was directed to deposit funds that may accrue in the same manner as though they were those of the United States.

Gov. MURPHY, being officially informed of this action, issued a proclamation on the 26th to the Sheriffs and the collectors of taxes and other State funds, directing them to report hereafter to Col. PAGE and make settlement with him, as now required by law; and those entitled to salaries and other dues from the State were directed to apply to him through the usual legal channels for payment. Collectors are enjoined to use all due diligence to make their collections, taking care that only legitimate funds are received, as specified in Col. SMITH's order.

An Arkansas Journal on Appeals to the Courts.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, April 26.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge CALDWELL has overruled the plea of abatement in the case of ALLEN, COPP & NESBITT *vs.* THOMAS C. PEEK and N. B. BURROW. In overruling, the Judge said that an effort had been made to obtain in the case a politico-judicial decision on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act. He did not consider that the question had been raised here; that when it was, he should not shrink from deciding the point.

The above decision, in effect, declares that Arkansas is a State, and that the defendant as a citizen of the State is properly sued in the Court. The holding of the Court every day is tantamount to the same declaration. We cannot see in what way a setting aside of the Reconstruction act on the grounds of its unconstitutionality would secure the admission of the Southern States. The President would probably refuse to execute the law, and thus we would be relieved from military rule, and the holding of the conventions be prevented. But so long as Congress is backed by the majority of the people of the North, it will insist upon the adoption of the requirements of the Military Bill as conditions precedent to the admission of our representatives. We confess we see no prospects of the reconstruction of the Union, unless a change should take place in the sentiments of the majority at the North. Congress has evidently no regard for the Constitution, and there is no power that can control it save the people themselves. If the Military Bill should be set aside, another one, and still another, will be enacted, equally unconstitutional, to be in turn set aside, causing longer delay. However, in such an event, our State Government would continue, and the odium of failure to restore the States to their practical relations would rest upon the party in power. It is but slight consolation to know that Arkansas is a State, according to the action of the Court in this case, and at the same time to witness the Military Bill being enforced and know ourselves deprived of the immunities of citizens of a State. Law is operative now when we are defendants, but as plaintiffs it affords us no protection or relief. *La revolution va bien.*

Important Order by Gen. Griffin—Jurors in Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, Texas, April 27, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 13.—The attention of the Commanding General of the District having been directed to the fact that persons disqualified by law are drawn to serve as jurors in the Civil Courts of the State of Texas, it is hereby ordered that hereafter no person shall be held eligible to serve or to be sworn in as jurymen, until he shall have taken the following oath:

I, ——, do solemly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof, that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

To prevent the exclusion of loyal citizens from the jury box, on account of race or color, and for the guidance of officials authorized to impanel juries in the State of Texas the following section of the Civil Rights Bill is published:

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisoned, not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court. By command of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN.

A. H. M. TAYLOR, Second Lieutenant Seventeenth United States Infantry, A. A. G.

Official:

A. S. M. SAYOR, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Reinterment of Union Soldiers in Tennessee.

In consequence of reports of barbarities practiced in Fayette County, Tennessee, in exhuming the bodies of United States soldiers for reinterment in National Cemeteries, Major-Gen. THOMAS ordered an investigation and report of the truth or falsehood of the statement. The following extracts from the report of the investigating officer, as furnished from Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, will relieve anxieties that may have arisen:

"The evidence obtained as to the mutilation, through carelessness or wanton cruelty, as indicated in the report, shows the greatest care to have been used in removal, and all due respect shown the remains. I am also satisfied that were the mothers, wives and sisters (as mentioned) of these men present to note the manner in which their remains are cared for, they would find no cause for complaint. * * * By disinterested parties I am reliably informed, that upon inquiry made by them, of citizens residing at Lafayette and vicinity, and myself being brought face to face with many of them, they have denied the reports in full, and disclaim knowledge of any such barbarities having been perpetrated, but to the contrary, state that every care was taken in the removal of the remains. I have so far failed to ascertain the author of the report, and upon my own responsibility assert that in neither of the cases reported to you can any confirmation of them be furnished."

Southern Items.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer* quotes as follows from a private letter from Hon. WM. MARVIN, Senator-elect from that State:

"So far as I can now foresee, I think the attempt to arrest the execution of the military reconstruction acts of Congress by an injunction from the Supreme Court, which has been applied for on behalf of Georgia and Mississippi, will prove a failure. I doubt if the injunction will ever be granted at all, and if it should be it will come too late to prevent the holding of the elections, the meeting of the Conventions, the making of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new State Government. Under these circumstances it becomes the interest of the people of Florida to register themselves as voters, all who can, and endeavor to harmonize with the colored voters, so as to avoid the arraying of one class against another at the polls as much as possible, and to try and elect good, sensible members to the Convention and General Assembly."

By proclamation, dated April 20, Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, announced that in conformity with military orders no writs of election will be issued in any county or district of that State. He urges the present officers of the State to be prompt in the discharge of their duties, and heartily to coöperate in the maintenance of good order.

Freedmen's meetings at Lake City and Ocala, Fla., recently held, thanked Congress for the rights and privileges which have been conferred upon the c and resolved to send delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The New-Orleans *Republican* says that its Vicksburgh namesake has not been discontinued, being only suspended temporarily, in order that its proprietor, Col. DUGAN, may procure material for his new printing office.

Up to May 18,687 blacks and 2,012 whites had been registered in New-Orleans.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

What the Democratic Party Demand from the Convention.

From the Albany Argus.

Two or three days ago we gave some of the apparent objects of the Republican Party in calling the Convention. We now present some which the Democracy will demand, with suggestions from a source entitling them to careful consideration. The Democracy prefer the Constitution as it is, to one containing the many changes proposed by their adversaries. Those which are here proposed are such as we believe the party generally desire, though perhaps not meeting the views of every individual composing it. We all agree upon the great landmarks, and wish them permanently and firmly set so as to be beyond dispute.

First—They desire the insertion in the Constitution of such provisions as will *preserve and protect the inviolability and the purity of the elective franchise*, and prevent the paying or acceptance of any reward or consideration of votes, or the use of money or means to influence elections, and to punish the payer and receiver, and all furnishing funds for such purposes, and if necessary to the suppression of the practice, depriving all such of the right to vote or hold office.

Second—To make suitable provision to guard against the consequences of floating, non-resident and purchasable votes, and that all other requirements involving alienage and color be *separately submitted for the action of the people by a direct and distinct vote*, so that the true sense of the people may be obtained.

Third—That the *provisions in the Constitution concerning the election, by the people, remain in full force and unimpaired*, so that those electable by the voters of the whole State, by judicial districts, by counties, cities, villages and towns, including all officers having charge of the affairs, business and concerns of counties, cities, villages and towns, whether relating to the expenses, taxes, health, police, education, care and management of property, and of streets, wharves, ships, vessels and all other business, be made elective, to the end that the Chief Executive of the State and Senators may be relieved, as well as the Legislature, of every duty in relation to the same, both directly and indirectly, thus leaving the counties, cities, villages and towns sole control of their local interests and domestic affairs.

Fourth—They demand *the preservation of the present financial provisions restraining the Legislature from loaning the credit of the State or contracting State debts*, further than now provided, and also provisions to limit the powers of counties, cities, villages and towns in the creation of debts or obligations, and that such as they may be authorized to contract shall be paid by suitable taxing provisions within a very short period, making the whole property in the county, city, village or town responsible for principal and interest.

Fifth—That the *use by a public officer of public money*, or the money of individuals intrusted to his care as such officer, and the failure to pay over the same on demand, shall be deemed a *high crime* and punishable as such, and when found guilty, the officer shall be incompetent to hold any office under the laws of the State.

Sixth—That all laws in aid of which bribery or corruption has been resorted to, shall be *null and void*, however authenticated and approved.

Such are some of the things which the Democracy require at the hands of the Convention, though far from all.

The new provisions suggested are as follows;

1. That no private acts shall be passed, but general provisions shall be made covering the particular case, allowing all others, coming within the principle adopted, to enjoy the same advantages, leaving the law to be executed by the appropriate executive officer.

This principle would tend to preserve the purity of legislation and greatly protect the State Treasury and do equal justice to all under the same circumstances.

2. That Assemblymen be elected by counties, and hold their office for one year; and Senators by judicial districts, and hold for four years, one-fourth going out every year.

This would restore the provisions of the Constitution of 1821, under which counties acted in harmony and commanded respect, and Senators were seldom elected who had not acquired a favorable reputation extending throughout one-eighth part of the State. It cannot be denied that under our present Constitution, the character and standing of both Houses has, with some exceptions, lamentably fallen off, so that comparatively few men of superior qualifications are willing to take a seat in either. The proposed change will remedy the evils.

3. Corporations not sueable in this State shall not keep offices and transact business therein.

The State is flooded with non-sueable corporations, not subject to our laws, and which, when delinquent, set their creditors here at defiance, their means and officers controlling them residing elsewhere. If people wish to keep offices and do business in this State, it can be no hardship to keep their means here and render these, as well as themselves, amenable to our laws, and help pay the taxes necessary to their protection.

4. That the law and equity business of our Courts be separated, and a sufficient number of equity Judges be added to the judiciary to transact the equity business, and that Courts for the trial of insurance and other classes of cases be established and the Judges thereof elected, and that provision be made for limiting appeals to constitutional and new questions.

Few Judges are qualified to preside in both Courts of law and equity; and the want of competent equity Judges increases that kind of business. Courts for particular branches of business have been found exceedingly convenient and useful. If appeals were limited to constitutional and new questions, the Court of Appeals would soon be relieved. Now, most of the questions which go there are old and well settled, while not a few are unimportant in amount or consequences. With unrestricted appeals, the mere effort to gain time will overwhelm any appellate Court with business, and delay the business of those whose causes ought to be speedily heard.

5. That all inhabitants who have resided in the State, after they are 21 years of age, for three years, in the county one year, and six months in the voting district next preceding the time of offering their votes, and who have not been convicted of any crime or offence against the laws, shall be entitled to vote for all officers without regard to other qualifications.

This change is suggested in view of those which are being adopted in other States, and of the probable action in this State, and is intended to secure more intelligence and good character among the voters than under our present system. The length of residence is calculated to avoid floating and purchasable votes, and to enable the people to know all those entitled to vote, and to detect those guilty of attempting fraud, and rid us of unprofitable agitation.

6. That all taxes be equally imposed, under general rules, upon all the property within the State; and all excise provisions shall be general and applicable in all parts of it, under the same principles, thus securing practical equality.

These positions are too clearly right to need elucidation under a Government where the rights of the people are equally the same everywhere.

7. That all corporate privileges, by whatever authority conferred, shall be assessed and taxed at their actual value; and when of no value, they shall be abolished and their exercise prohibited.

The object of this is, to place corporate rights on the same footing with other property, and make them bear their share of the burdens of government; and to rid the community of those that are merely nominal, which are generally kept on foot for the purpose of committing frauds upon the ignorant and unsuspecting.

The object of these suggestions is to call out discussion upon the and them other subjects which will come before the Convention. On discussing and scrutinizing them more thoroughly, the writer might not be willing to sustain them. Some may be found inconvenient in practice, though it is generally true that provisions can be easily made for carrying out correct principles. It is to be hoped that the people will cease their apathy on the subject of the Convention, and thoroughly investigate all the principles involved, and make their wishes known to those who represent them in the Convention. If this shall be done, this article will have accomplished the object designed in writing it.

The Impeachment Movement.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2, 1867.

All the members of the Judiciary Committee have arrived, except Gov. BOUTWELL and Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, both of whom are expected before the week closes. The Committee met to-day, and adjourned, to begin taking testimony to-morrow. The daily session will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue until 4, it being the intention of the Committee to push the investigation to a conclusion as rapidly as possible. The testimony of the TRENHOLMS will be taken first. Gen. BUTLER has been quite busy reexamining everything connected with the trial of the assassins, and also studying the bearing of certain papers and testimony not used on the trial, and of others lately discovered. He is expected here to present the result of his labors to the Committee, about the middle of the present month. *He claims that he can establish the fact* that there was an understanding from the day the assassination was agreed upon, that Mr. JOHNSON's life was not to be taken, and that all the movements made by ATZEROTT at the hotel where Mr. JOHNSON boarded were entirely in the nature of a blind.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION.—Mons. FAVARGER explains his system of teaching French, and illustrates it by recitations on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Mr. FAVARGER has some original views of the best methods of teaching foreign languages which deserve the attention of those interested in the subject.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Speeches of Wendell Phillips and Other Magnates.

The Future Purposes of the Organization.

Demands for Impeachment, Confiscation and Ceaseless Vigilance.

"Anger, Malice, Hatred and Uncharitableness."

OTHER ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

The New-York Sunday-School Union—Report of the American Tract Society.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The exercises of the thirty-fourth anniversary of this organization were commenced yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in Steinway Hall, and the scene was ample proof that the vitality of this society has departed—that it has no longer power to draw about it anything but the scolding remnant—in short, that the society has shared in the universal human experience that men cannot be animated with dead issues. Only a small portion of the band of earnest unflinching spirits who gave the Anti-Slavery Society its power are now, that slavery is dead and the negro armed with the ballot, following WENDELL PHILLIPS in his present crusade upon Congress and Gen. GRANT. Facts are better than opinions, and here they are. First, the audience was small, and could have been accommodated within a much smaller hall than Steinway, with its seating capacity of 2,200. The body of the hall was about two-thirds full, the first gallery had less than 100, and the second gallery was enlivened by the presence of three individuals who had probably mounted thus high before they discovered that there was no lack of seats below. Upon the platform there was more convincing evidence of the desuetude of the Society. Of the old champions of the Anti-Slavery cause, the men who achieved a world-wide fame by the relentless vigor and dauntless courage with which they waged their warfare, very few were present. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the founder of the Society, who withdrew two years ago, declaring its work accomplished, and who is said to still remain of the same opinion, appears to have many sharers in his belief among his co-workers, for upon the platform as a background to WENDELL PHILLIPS, the President, were only Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Gage, Miss Mary Grew, James Mott, Charles C. Burleigh, Robert Purvis, Stephen S. Foster, Aaron M. Powell, Thomas J. Durant, Rev. J. P. Sargeant, Rev. Willis Brown, W. J. P. Wildman, Col. T. W. Higginson, and thirteen others of lesser fame. Long before the hour of adjournment had come the major portion of the audience and a fair percentage of those upon the platform had anticipated it, and gone away to some more substantial diet than PHILLIPS' diatribes and DURANT's woes could furnish. There was very little enthusiasm at any time during the proceedings; but by the time Mr. DURANT, of Louisiana, came to speak of the sorrows of the loyalists of that State, the hall had that pensively melancholy appearance so appropriate to funeral occasions. Everybody knows that it is the custom with a large number of people in attendance upon public discourses that fail to interest them, to shut their eyes during the latter stages of the exercises, probably with the view of sharpening the hearing; and the numbers who were keeping up the custom at Steinway Hall were so large as to dispel any hope of its dying out.

Mr. PHILLIPS, on taking the chair, said: Ladies and gentlemen, members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I congratulate you upon the very encouraging circumstances under which this session of the Society is held. It is now, I think, the thirtieth session that I have had the privilege of attending, and I believe no one of those audiences ever gathered under circumstances of such encouragement as we do. We seem to be on the very eve of the accomplishment of all that the friends of freedom have ever asked of the nation. We stand in an hour when the National Council has already indorsed, by its action and by its laws, the whole object of this Society, that is, the absolute civil and political equality of the colored man, under our institutions and Government wherever the flag floats. Not only that, but we meet here in a moment when the earnest purpose of the nation itself—the pure, absolute, unqualified decision of the people themselves—is, instead of being far behind the national action, far ahead of it. We are assembled at a time when Congress represents only half of this purpose of the nation, and when the action of the last Spring, instead of being a finality, is only one step in that direction in which this nation is moving. Outside, in the other countries of the world, at this moment we are told that Brazil joins the great brotherhood of free States. [Applause.] In our own country in the hearts of the people the great stronghold of Slavery is already doomed, and among our own ranks assembled here to-day we may count among us, for the first time, once the advocate of Slavery, but now the champion of free suffrage, Mr. DURANT, of New-Orleans, [cheers] the representative of that new public sentiment which joins the North in the assertion of absolute justice. Looking at home we count among our audience to-day one of the most venerable and devoted champions of our cause, LUCRETIA MOTT. [Cheers.] Under such auspices I cannot better welcome you to the session, perhaps one of the closing years of the existence of the Society, than to offer you every assurance, and to join with you in every encouragement to that final vigilance which seems to be yet necessary in this last critical hour, that they should keep for this generation the status of the rights of the race to whose welfare we have devoted ourselves. The actual war has closed, but the war of opinion and politics has commenced. How that shall be decided is the main issue to be considered. The moment parties go into politics the vigilance of some source outside of party, and independent of its temptations, becomes all the more necessary. In opening, therefore, the session of this anniversary, I will invite Rev. JOHN T. SERGEANT to begin with prayer.

Prayer having been offered up the following financial report of the Society was read:

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Annual account of the American Anti-Slavery Society from May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867:

Amount received from subscriptions to *Standard* and donations	$10,629 00
Balance from old account	643 33
Amount expended for publication of *Standard* and office expenses in New-York	9,869 90
Balance to new account	1,402 43

Mr. PHILLIPS then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we devoutly thank God that we meet at last in the midst of a nation thoroughly in earnest in its purpose to found its institutions on the corner-stone of absolute justice, and already far advanced in the accomplishment of its purpose.

Resolved, That we regard the oaths of Southern white men and the provisions of Southern State Constitutions as altogether too slight and uncertain a guarantee for the civil and political rights of the negro, and, in view of the past history of State legislation, we consider the negro as in imminent danger, if defended by nothing else, of cruel oppression and the practical denial of his most vital rights.

Resolved, That in our judgment the course of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses betrays too clearly that our danger lies in the resumption by its members of the old corrupt practices, the bargain and trading of ordinary politics, to which the enthusiasm of the war put for a time a stop; and in all the recent inaction of Congress on important questions we see evidence that the members were bartering duty and national security for party supremacy and personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the legal guarantees of the negro's freedom and equality should be provisions in the Federal Constitution forbidding any State to debar him from civil and political rights, and his substantial security is his actual possession and use of all these rights under the protection of the police power of the Union, as well as the recognition by the North of the same rule of impartial freedom.

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that the rebellion was possible because of the ignorance of the poorer classes at the South—ignorant men used in their blindness by selfish leaders—and in view of the further fact that once readmitted to the Union, the vote of these ignorant masses is to decide great national questions and interests, it is the right and duty of the Government to secure general education throughout the Union; and hence, wherever a State refuses or neglects to establish and maintain common schools, the Federal Constitution should authorize and order Congress to establish them within such State at its expense.

Resolved, That we urge on all friends of freedom to keep vigilant and ceaseless watch on the Supreme Court, and the present effort of rebels to make use of it in order to block the wheels of government.

Resolved, That we warn our lately freed fellow-citizens of the South that the offered friendship and political coöperation of Southern white men is a snare, intended only to make them the tools of their own ruin, and we exhort them to trust to that same instinctive sagacity

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

ALBANY, May, 1867.

I perceive with much surprise that a controversy is going on in the public journals as to the character of the Legislature which has just adjourned; and that journals of reputation are to be found contending with apparent seriousness that it does not deserve the reproaches which have been cast upon it. Among these is the Albany *Evening Journal*, which from its opportunities must certainly know better. A residence of some years in Albany, during which circumstances have led me to pay much attention to legislation, has convinced me, sorely against my will, that the conclusion in regard to this matter which pervades the public mind is in the main correct, and that legislation is largely and increasingly influenced by money paid or promised to members for votes.

As I believe this state of things is full of the most ominous presages for our national future, and as I regard it of the most pressing importance that at this moment when a Convention, fresh from the people, is about to revise the organic law of the State, the truth should be known, I venture to ask enough of your space to state some of the grounds which have led me to this conclusion.

I could wish that your regular Albany correspondent had undertaken this duty. But, in common with his colaborers on other journals, he has observed a discreet reticence on the subject. I can well understand, however, how powerfully prudential considerations may have weighed on the minds of the newspaper correspondents in this matter.

The evidence of bribery must necessarily be mainly circumstantial. Both he who offers and he who accepts a bribe are *particeps criminis*; each of them has the legal privilege of refusing to give his testimony before a Court or a Committee. And it is rarely or never that a third party is present at these transactions. But the circumstantial evidence going to establish the truth of the above allegations is of a character to make moral conviction inevitable.

First and most important, perhaps, is the tone of conversation current among a large part of the members. At table and elsewhere the prospects of bills understood to have "money in them" are discussed with only the slightest disguise, and with direct reference to the amount of money likely to be forthcoming to pass or defeat them. No man can have boarded at the Delevan House during a session, of late years, without hearing this kind of discussion almost constantly going on. Great uneasiness and jealousy are habitually expressed lest some member should be getting more than his *pro rata* share of the dividend.

Another most significant fact is the struggle to get upon the committees having the disposal of the most valuable bills and franchises. No one who has not been an observer of these annual struggles, could credit the fierceness of the competition, the positive rush for the favorite places, the immense pressure brought from every part of the State, and even from Washington, to secure them. No explanation of these things can be made except upon the theory that the places in question may be made profitable, and that some of them, shrewdly managed, are avenues to fortune. This view of the matter is justified by the angry comments of the disappointed when the selections are announced. I heard a member ironically congratulated on the position which had been assigned him on a standing committee. "Do you call that a good committee?" said he, indignantly; "why, there was not a hundred dollars in it all last Winter." In short, public opinion *in the Legislature itself*, as expressed in the ordinary conversation of members, fully justifies the severest things that have been said about the body.

And here let me remark that the wholesale corruption generally takes place in Committees. A standing Committee of the Assembly usually consists of five, in a few cases of seven. If a good and proper bill is opposed by those having already vested interests with which it would conflict, let three or at most four men on the Committee be secured, and the bill is held until so late a period that its chances of passage are gone. Time and again have I heard it said that a majority of some Committee are to be "fixed" to kill a bill, and almost always the event justifies the prediction. Mr. Speaker PITTS has been extravagantly praised in at least one City journal for keeping his hands free from bribes. It is generally conceded that he did so, but some of his appointments to leading positions on important Committees at the late session are nevertheless inexplicable.

Statements confidentially made to me by gentlemen having business with the Legislature have been to me of the most convincing character. One highly respectable citizen of New-York, interested in a bill conferring an important franchise, met me one day under great excitement. Said he, "I have just had a call from ——, of the Assembly; he gave me a list of twelve members whose votes he said he was authorized to negotiate, and said that if I would insure them $12,000 my bill should receive their votes, otherwise they would be against it."

It is the universal understanding around the Capitol that all the important railroad bills before the Legislature at the late session were carried or defeated, as the case may have been, by money. On one occasion two of these railroad interests came into open competition on the Assembly floor on a motion to prefer one of them. A most extraordinary scene ensued, a violent commotion was manifested, members rushed wildly about the chamber, the rival squads of lobbymen occupied the rear benches, and were constantly and rapidly sending communications to the members, votes were changed continually as these messages were received, and the party which was pretty well known to have the longest purse carried the day. It was a standing joke about the hotels that afternoon "that there was an auction on the floor that morning."

I have personally known lobby men to draw large sums in greenbacks from the hotel safes, when their bills were to be voted upon, and hurry with them over to the chamber.

Another link in the chain of circumstantial evidence is the fact that, in spite of the bitter complaints which are made of meagre pay and expensive hotel bills, a large proportion of the members become visibly "flush of money" as the season advances. During the first month or so they look anxious and careworn, then the "big things" come along, and, instead of Bourbon whisky, they begin to drink "Clicquot," and they come out in all the bravery of new clothes.

This sudden plethora of funds has been seen time and again among the supporters of successful bills.

The outbreak of indignation in the Senate in April, when the charges of the Union League were read was one of the most surprising and unaccountable events of the session. Not that the Senate is to be compared in point of ill-fame with the Assembly, and the members who so eagerly denounced their accusers might have been excusable if the charges had been directed solely or mainly against the Senate. But it was the duty of these members to know that the public opinion of those at Albany, most intimately acquainted with the Legislature as a whole, fully justified the charges; and it was their duty to know moreover that the moral sense of the great body of the Assembly as manifested by their ordinary tone and conservatism, was such as to give them great probability. Though Senators FOLGER, WHITE, MURPHY and others who spoke are themselves far above suspicion, this eagerness to champion the fame of the entire [illegible] does no[illegible] [illegible] their intelligence or their [illegible] propr[illegible] [illegible]cerity of that journal in its defence of the Legislature, it is sufficient to say that no exposure that can be made will tend to elevate the Democratic party at the expense of its rival. Whatever slight superiority there may have been in the premises, clearly rest with the latter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDERS.

The Ball-Room Homicide—Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—Horton, the Accused, Held for Trial.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Seventeenth Ward Police-station, over the body of CHARLES ANDREAS AMRHAEIN, who died on Monday from the result of a pistol-shot wound received at a German ball in Second-avenue, on the 22d ult., as previously reported. The following is a synopsis of the evidence adduced:

Margaret Amrhaein testified that she was the wife of deceased; the German Harmonic Society gave a ball at Mr. Hysler's, No. 427 Second-avenue; deceased was President of the Society, and tickets were sold to Germans only; everything went on very nicely until the four men came and raised the disturbance; witness knew nothing about the disturbance until she heard that her husband had been shot.

Hartman Kirchhoff, of First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, testified that he was not a member of the Society, but was present as a guest; at midnight, after the bar had been closed, a party of four or five men came into the ball-room, when witness informed deceased that he believed there would be a muss; deceased asked these men how they got in; he saw the man who shot the deceased, afterward strike him in the face, when deceased told the members that he wanted these men put out; did not see deceased return the blow; did not then know the name of the prisoner, but had since ascertained his name to be Jerry Horton; Mr. Amrhaein's friends pushed Horton down the stairs, and when they got him down there witness heard the first shot fired, the bullet lodging in the wall near the doorkeeper; he then went down and helped to hold Horton, who fired the other five shots so quick that no one could stop him; witness felt a ball pass through his coat, and exhibited the hole; had understood that Horton exhibited a pistol on Saturday, which he threatened to use upon some member of the Society; did not see any other pistol used.

Joseph W. Howe, M. D., House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, testified that the deceased was brought to the hospital on the morning of the 23d of April; the ball entered the sternum on the right side, between the first and second ribs, and passed obliquely toward the opposite shoulder; had probed the wound, but was unable to discover where the ball had lodged; the patient was allowed to leave in 20 minutes, as there were no unfavorable symptoms, and he was anxious to go home.

John Fleishman, of No. 446 Second-avenue, testified that he was sitting at a table about twelve o'clock, when deceased came up and said that a man had slapped his face, and he wanted the fellow put out; when they went to the door five or six men were putting the prisoner out; witness did not assist, nor did any one strike Horton; soon after the prisoner had been pushed down stairs one or two shots were fired, by whom he did not know; deceased wanted to go down and get the pistol; deceased, Kirchoff, Mr. Burck and witness then went down and seized the prisoner, when witness saw the pistol; thought Horton fired three or four shots after that, when deceased said he was wounded; did not see any one else fire a pistol; the prisoner was arrested next door in an oyster saloon.

Ernest Krackowizer, M. D., of No. 16 East Twelfth-street, testified that he had attended the deceased; on the 26th ult. he was in good condition, with a wound in the right side of the breast-bone, chest swollen, and symptoms of erysipelas; had probed the wound, and could feel the denuded bone beneath; made an incision to discover the ball, but failed; on the 4th of May he found patient much changed and dangerous symptoms set in, when it became necessary to summon the Coroner for an *ante-mortem* examination; in the opinion of the witness, the pistol must have been held by a person standing close to and at right angles with the deceased, for the wound was circular, and the skin in the median circumference of the wound was abraded, gradually deepening until it entered the wound; if the ball is examined, it will be seen that the point is intact, showing that it struck the breast-bone with its side, instead of the point.

Kaufman Worms, of No. 377 Second-avenue, testified that he was in the company of the prisoner on the evening of the 22d ult.; he went into the ball-room with Horton, Peter Murry, Levi Freeman, Henry Bedelfus, Michael Carney and John H. Dagen; they first went into the bar-room and had a drink together, when they heard that the Harmonic Society had a ball overhead, and so went up; it was about 11 o'clock; they were stopped at the door, and each paid 25 cents to go in; about 1 o'clock the witness heard one of the Germans, named Jacob Ackerman, say that "these loafers ought to be put out;" witness asked Ackerman why he made the remark? and the latter replied "because you have no tickets;" witness told him that they had paid to come in; Ackerman asked to look at their tickets, when Worms said it was a foolish request, for if they had had tickets they would have had to give them up at the door; soon after witness saw that they had got Horton down, and he went to his assistance; while in the crowd they were both pushed down stairs; he recognized Daniel Burbacker as the first man who knocked the prisoner down; he found the front door locked and asked the proprietor for the key, which he obtained, but he was so nervous that he could not unlock the door; the lights had also been put out; just then he heard two shots fired, by whom he did not know; witness [illegible] carried a pistol; he was not intoxicated, nei[illegible] [illegible]re any of the party; Horton had been drinking.

Jacob Backof, of No. 161 East Twenty-fifth-street, testified that he was a member of the Society, and asked Mr. Worms for their tickets, who replied that they had paid at the door; he wanted to know the man who had received the money, but his sister called him away and told him to let the men alone; soon after he heard the shots fired, and found that the deceased had been wounded; there was a light in the large hall where the pistol was fired.

Jacob Hysler, of No. 427 Second-avenue, testified that he kept a dancing hall at the above number, called Rose Hill Hall; on the night in question he saw a party come in with the prisoner, whom he knew by name; soon after, he gave orders to have the place cleared, and went down into the kitchen to arrange for supper; while there he heard a row and saw the prisoner and two or three others tumbling down stairs; he also saw the prisoner turn round with a revolver in his hand, pointing up the stairs, and said, "I'll shoot, I'll shoot," and he heard several shots fired in quick succession; after he fired the first shot some of the people came down after him; witness did not see any other person have a pistol; he believed the gas was burning at the time.

Several other witnesses were here examined, but their evidence proved unimportant.

Drs. Ernest Krackowizer and *S. N. Leo* testified to having held the *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; two incised wounds were observed in the right hand side of the chest; the ball was found lodged in the lower border of the clavicle, above the catocoid process; the ball after striking the sternum took a horizontal course; the deceased had pyemia, but the immediate cause of death was œdema of the lungs, caused by pyemia, the result of the inflamation in consequence of a pistol shot wound.

Upon this evidence the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by œdema pulmonum, caused by pyemia, the result of inflamation, in consequence of a pistol-shot wound received on the 23d day of April, 1867, at the hands of JERRY HORTON."

The Coroner accordingly committed the accused to the Tombs Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury, bail being refused. HORTON is a native of this City, and 28 years of age. He had nothing to say relative to the charge preferred against him. The deceased was a native of Germany, and 27 years of age.

The Mott-street Murder—Inquest by Coroner Gover—Sullivan Fully Committed.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER at the Spring-street Station-house over the body of MICHAEL FARRELL, who was murdered at No. 126 Mott-street, on Monday, by EUGENE (*alias* OWEN) SULLIVAN. A daughter of deceased was present, as were also SULLIVAN and his faithless wife. The following is a synopsis of the more important evidence:

Mary Jane Bartell, of No. 126 Mott-street, testified that she knew deceased; between two and three o'clock she heard a noise on the stairs above, and on going out saw two men rushing down stairs, and Farrell said he was stabbed; she inquired who had done it, and he said, "Those two men," pointing to those running down stairs; Farrell was bleeding profusely, and fell on the stairs, where he died.

Mary Woods, of No. 126 Mott-street, third floor, testified that Sullivan knocked at her door at 11 o'clock A. M., and on being asked what he wanted he said that he wished to tell all the people in the house that his wife had left him and was living with Farrell; he also said, "I'll kill him, anyhow;" he did the same thing at the other doors; he said that Farrell had assaulted him, and there was mud on his coat, and as witness was brushing it off she felt what she supposed to be a knife in the pocket, when he tried to conceal it; he said he would have satisfaction before night; she did not know anything about the murder until Farrell was dead.

Eliza Sullivan, wife of the prisoner, testified that she had been living with Farrell, keeping house for him, since January last; Farrell went out at 9 o'clock on Monday morning to get some work, and came back at noon in a hurry, and no hat on his head; he said he left his hat in the street, and got a club from the mantelpiece; as witness understood that Farrell and Sullivan had had a quarrel, she locked the door to prevent Sullivan entering; in the afternoon she went to the roof to hang out clothes, and as she came down stairs she saw a man who she thought was Sullivan go into the room, in fact, she knew it was him; she saw Farrell and Sullivan tusseling, and saw the latter strike deceased three times; she also saw a young man enter the room, but did not know who it was; she had seen the knife shown before, in Farrell's room, though it was not so clean; she rushed down on hearing Farrell say he was stabbed, when he said, "send for Whaler, (the undertaker;)" she picked up the knife, and gave it to an officer; she left the prisoner before of his brutal treatment.

Catharine Nolgan, of No. 126 Mott-street, testified that she saw Sullivan in the house on Monday morning, and heard him complain of his wife; she saw him [illegible] a knife and a pair of scissors from his pocket, and [illegible] [illegible] in his breast, though she did [illegible] [illegible] the deceased. [illegible] that Sullivan asked for Farrell's room, the door of which was slammed in his face; he informed witness that his wife had been married to him for 29 years, had some eleven children, and had deserted him for Farrell; he swore he would have revenge before night.

Eliza Farrell, of No. 112 Madison-street, and daughter of deceased, testified that her mother had been dead for three years; Mrs. Sullivan had frequented her father's house ever since that event; a month ago Sullivan wished her to make a complaint against her father, but she declined; she had heard that Sullivan intended to kill deceased.

Considerable other testimony was introduced, but no new features were elicited.

John Beach, M. D. testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination, and found three stab wounds in the left side of the body, one being on a line with and to the left of the nipple; the second two inches above, and the third four inches beneath the first. This first-named wound entered the cavity of the abdomen, between the fifth and seventh rib, dividing the sixth in its passage, and penetrated the pericardium and diaphragm, entering the heart at its apex; death resulted from internal hemorrhage, the result of the above described wound in the heart.

The jury, after brief deliberation, found a verdict against the prisoner, death being caused by exhaustion and hemorrhage, the result of the wounds inflicted by SULLIVAN.

The accused was accordingly fully committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a native of Bristol, England, and 53 years of age. In answer to the charge preferred he made the following statement:

"Yesterday, as I was walking up Mott-street, I met FARRELL, and recognized a watch-key and the buttons on his vest as belonging to me. As he passed he jeered at me, and I told him that he was showing off with other people's property. He caught hold of me and pushed me between two wagons, and I was thrown down by FARRELL, who held me down. He then ran up stairs to his own room, and I followed and found the door closed. I then left, and returned in the afternoon to get my property, being accompanied by my son. I went into FARRELL's room, and found him sitting on a bench. I asked him what I owed him, and he picked up a pair of shears and made a pass at me. I seized this knife and stabbed him in self-defence. If I had not used this knife I think FARRELL would have killed me."

MRS. SULLIVAN was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the son, JAMES SULLIVAN, and he surrendered himself yesterday afternoon. He will be held as a witness.

The Commission on Life-Saving Inventions.

The Commission on Life-saving Inventions met yesterday at their rooms in Wall-street. Capts. BRADFORD and WEEKS reported that pursuant to instructions they had waited upon the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to learn if facilities could be had there to test the corrugated iron beams and bilges, the anchors, chains and other apparatus which the Commission desired to have tested. Strange to say, the necessary appliances were not available, nor could any be got ready for some considerable time. The Commission then proceeded to give a hearing to several other inventors, the last opportunity which can be afforded of this kind this session, as to-day begin the labors of revising the work gone through and the passing of opinion on relative merits of inventions, which will be done with closed doors. A petition was read from the engineers and steamboat owners of Chicago, in which they ask for a modification of the law which compels the use of a particular kind of safety-valve, which they claim restricts their speed materially. As this does not come within the province of the Commission, the matter was referred to the appropriate Board.

LIFE BARGE AND ROCKET.

THOMAS W. ROYS exhibited the model of a life-barge, designed to be used when life-boats were unavailable. In shape it is a hollow spheroid, made of iron, tapering from its greatest diameter to its base like a balloon, and like it preserving the spherical form above its greatest diameter. It therefore rests upon the water like a buoy, the base being laden with lead for ballast. Above the ballast-chamber is a chamber of sufficient size to admit four persons, who can be safely secured therein. Above this, being the dome-like top of the apparatus, which is removable to admit its tenants, is the air chamber, of sufficient capacity to contain four hundred gallons of air per individual—sufficient, it is claimed, to sustain life for one hour. Valves are so adjusted to the roof that, when it is possible to do so, air can be admitted. Heavy plate glass is inserted to give light to the chamber. The material which it is proposed to use in the construction of the barge is boiler-plate iron, of sufficient strength to resist all collision to which it might be subjected. The inventor claims for his apparatus, that in cases of shipwreck, where it is impossible to communicate from the shore with a vessel in distress close to it, that the passengers or crew may be taken off in his barge, however tempestuous the sea, provided only a connection can be made with a line; and to effect this he exhibits a rocket, by which he can send cordage to a distance of three-fourths of a mile. In like manner he claims that vessels can afford each other relief at sea, when they dare not approach each other, and that a pilot may be sent on board safely where without some such conveyance this would be impracticable.

HOSE COUPLING.

A hose coupling was exhibited which will effectually do away with all necessity for tying hose with wire as heretofore, and the connection is made with ease and rapidity.

SURGE RELIEVER.

FRANK BINGHAM exhibited a combination of springs which he calls a "Surge Reliever," and which it is claimed will prevent the parting of chain cables, when subjected to great and sudden strain, as in letting go anchor of a ship or when she rides at anchor, and subjects her cable to repeated jerkings. The reliever consists of a number of rubber springs, cylindrical in shape and connected with each other chain fashion. These springs are so fastened upon the cable that when the tension comes the strain is felt by the reliever, which, owing to its elasticity, gives way gradually, and breaks the shock to which the cable would otherwise be subjected.

Several models of a kind heretofore described were also submitted to the Commission, and referred to their appropriate departments; after which an adjournment was ordered until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The First "Grand Match" of the Season—Eureka vs. Irvington—The Game Stopped by the Rain.

There are three things which go toward making a game of base ball enjoyable, viz.: Good weather, good play and a good umpire. If either of these qualities is lacking the game loses its attraction; but if all are wanting, then, indeed, it is little better than a farce. The game between the Eureka and Irvington Clubs, which was commenced yesterday at Irvington, N.J., and brought to a conclusion at the end of the second innings by the rain, comes up to our standard of what a game should *not* be. The day was unpropitious, the ground not fit to play on, and the "muffinism" exhibited of the first order. The umpire was singularly oblivious of the existence of the new rules in regard to pitching, the result of which was that it took one hour to play the first innings, and a few minutes less than that time to complete the second. The rain which commenced to fall at the end of the second inning was a great relief to the majority of the large crowd present, for a more tedious and uninteresting game we never witnessed. The game stood 17 to 12 on even innings, the Irvingtons having the lead, but if the game had been played out the result might have been different, as the Eurekas are usually very strong at the finish, and have pulled many a game out of the fire by their lasting qualities. Thursday, the 16th, was agreed upon as the day on which the game will be renewed. We give the result of the two innings' play:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pike, 3d b.	0	3	Callaway, l. f.	1	2
M. Campbell, 1st b.	1	2	Mills, 1st b.	2	0
Leonard, c. f.	1	2	Osborne, c. f.	0	2
Buckley, c.	1	2	Brientnall, c.	0	1
Walters, p.	0	2	Burroughs, 3d b.	1	1
Lewis, l. f.	2	1	Tyrrell, 2d b.	0	2
H. Campbell, r. f.	1	1	Thomas, s. s.	0	2
Stockman, s. s.	0	2	Northrup, r. f.	1	1
Sweezy, 2d b.	0	2	Lex, p.	0	1
Total	6	17	Total	6	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.
Irvington	9	8—17
Eureka	10	2—12

Fly-catches—Sweezy, 2; Walters, 1; Callaway, 1; Lex, 1.
Umpire—Mr. FORSYTH, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. PELOUBET and HOLDEN.
Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

FORGERY BY A LABORER.

Officer MARSH, of the Third Precinct, arrested BERNARD FORD, a laboring man, yesterday, on a charge of having forged an order for $125, purporting to have been signed by EDWARD MARTIN, of No. 57 Vesey-street, upon HIRAM M. COOL, of the firm of WILLARD & COOL, of No. 56 Vesey-street, by which means he obtained the amount named from Mr. COOL. A complaint was made against the prisoner by Mr. MARTIN, who testified that the signature upon the order was a forgery, and written without his knowledge or consent. The accused was held to answer in default of bail. He is a native of Ireland.

PICKPOCKET.

WILLIAM SHELDON, an old offender and professional pickpocket, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of attempting to pick a lady's pocket on the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets. Officer HENDERSON, who made the arrest, testified that he saw the attempt made, and the accused was committed for trial, having had his photograph taken for the Police albums.

A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

CHARLES RILLING, who claims to be a Government detective, and also a member of Mr. WARDEN's Insurance Detective force, was arrested yesterday by Officer MILLER, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of obtaining a small sum of money from Mr. DAVID JOSEPHSON, of No. 76 Division-st., because he had not a peddler's license for the sale of cigars. The prisoner was remanded for examination. He wore a United States detective shield on his breast at the time of his arrest.

SWINDLING SEWING GIRLS.

The case of the woman MEYERS, who was arrested a few days ago, at the instance of the Working Women's Protective Union, of No. 44 Franklin-street, charged with swindling sewing girls by obtaining deposits from them to insure them employment, came up before Justice HOGAN yesterday morning for a hearing. Messrs. DICKERSON & DAVIS, counsel for the Working Women's Protective Union, appeared for the prosecution. After a full examination the Justice held the prisoner to answer the charge of felony at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

On the 11th ult. Mr. WM. F. SHIPMAN, a Brooklyn grocer, lost a canvas wagon-cover from the top of his vehicle, valued at $27, while waiting at one of the ferries on South-street, but who stole it could not be ascertained by the owner. On Monday Mr. SHIPMAN learned that his property was in the possession of RICHARD CARROL, a junk-dealer, at No. 72 Jackson-street, and that person was accordingly arrested upon the charge of receiving stolen goods. Justice MANSFIELD held the accused for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR'S CONFEDERATE.

A few days since a notorious burglar named THOMAS SMITH, *alias* "Red-nose Barney," was arrested for forcibly entering the store of Mr. ALBERT KAREL, at No. 100 Prince-street, in the night time. SMITH was assisted by two others, but the trio were surprised by the Police before they had managed to carry off any goods, and two of them escaped. One of them named WM. PURDY was apprehended and taken before the magistrate, who committed him for trial without bail.

A TAILOR IN DIFFICULTY.

A tailor named ISAAC MOSES, having a little shop at No. 99 Bleecker-street, was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of one of his customers, CHARLES LASZLO, of No. 406 West Twenty-third-street, who alleges that on Monday evening he visited the accused for the purpose of getting a pair of pantaloons which he had ordered. He paid the tailor $9 for the new garment, and then replaced his pocket-book, containing $91, in National Bank bills, and five coupons, payable in gold, of the value of $30 each, in the pocket of the old pantaloons. After consulting further with the tailor he decided to don the new pantaloons, and leave the old ones with ISAAC for alteration and repairs, which he did, forgetting, however, to remove his wallet from the pocket of the latter. A few minutes after leaving the shop he missed his property, and returning, inquired for it, but the "knight of the goose" denied having seen anything of the missing money. Mr. LASZLO thereupon caused his arrest. The prisoner was taken before Justice LEDWITH, who held him for examination in default of $500 bail.

THE EXCISE LAW.

MICHAEL MCCORMICK, of No. 90 West Fourth-street; HENRY LUDDER, of No. 93 East Tenth-street, and HENRY SCHNEDEKER, of No. 125 Prince-street, were arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. The accused were bailed to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and J. C. Smith, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
65—De Barre, &c., vs. Livingston, Pres.
67—Kelsey vs. Murray, United States Marshal.
68—Ernst vs. Reed.
69—Smith vs. Lippincott.
212—BiHerwell vs. Hill.
74—Bearnes vs. The Columbian Insurance Company.
76—Howe vs. Savory and another.
77—Jones vs. Butler, administrator, &c.
78—Cohn vs. Raphael.
79—Angevine, &c. vs. Angevine.
80—McCready et al. vs. Brewster et al.

Nos.
81—O'Brien vs. Burris.
82—Anthony vs. Sears.
83—Barclay, &c., vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.
84—McDougall vs. Walling.
85—Mountage vs. Conway.
86—Homans vs. Amerman.
87—Oliphant vs. Atlantic Nav. Co. et al.
88—The Same vs. The Same.
89—Powers vs. Shepard.
90—King vs. Talbot et al.
91—Boband vs. Leahy.
92—Sterling vs. Jaudon.
93—Surmout vs. Baetjer et al.
94—Hawks vs. Drake and another.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I. Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
951—Waring vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1081—Crooker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
1215—Riddle vs. Sanford.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1025—Cozzens vs. Fabbri.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island RR. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
925—Donohue vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. Railroad Co.

Nos.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.
883—Viereck vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1267—Hewitt vs. Miller.
1087—Brien vs. Raphael.
1421—Gladke vs. Taylor.
703—Pierce vs. Pike.
705—Thomson vs. Bell.
1165—Cook vs. Watts.
1249—Favrelly vs. Doane.
817—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.

Part II. Held by Barnard, J., in the New Courthouse.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1138—Bennet vs. Snelling.
1686—Gleason vs. Day.
860—Siebel et al. vs. Watterhouse et al.
1590—Sargent vs. McIlvaine.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.
1202—Palmer vs. Foster.
1702—Foley vs. Hoyet et al.
1162—Tappen vs. Mayer.
588—Jaudon et al. vs. Read et al.
838—Winans vs. Walker et al.
1266—Garrish vs. Jackson.
688—Bently et al. vs. Gray et al.

Nos.
1296—Sterling vs. Von Holten et al.
772—Dart et al. vs. Broadwell.
1644—Wilde vs. Hexter.
1116—The Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co. vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
552—Fielding vs. Scofield et al.
618—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
2602—Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held in the basement of the New Courthouse by Wells, J.

Issue of Law and Fact.

No. 126—Goodwin vs. Ernestein et al.

Demurrer.

No. 9—Campbell et al. vs. Norton et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
23—McQuaide vs. McQuaide.
141—Cuff vs. Dorland.
142—Gorley vs. Froeligh.
145—Fried vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
146—Cook vs. Hawley.
147—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
148—Byrnes vs. Loughran.
149—Stouvenal vs. Butler.
125—Sherman vs. Parish.
150—Oakly, &c., vs. Danforth et al.

Nos.
151—Schunck et al. vs. Hatfield et al.
152—Orne et al. vs. Brainerd et al.
153—Irish Pres. Church vs. Bowen et al.
154—Turner vs. Union Petroleum Co.
155—Harper vs. Glidden.
157—Martine vs. Phyfe.
158—Kearney vs. Briggs.
159—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. *Calendar called at* 12 *o'clock.*

Nos.
89—Moser vs. Stadeker.
92—Gray vs. Gray.
98—Britton vs. Butler.
99—In re. Attachment of Seeber vs. S. S. Circassian.
100—Palmer vs. Collingworth.

Nos.
103—Murphy vs. Gross.
104—Murphy vs. Murphy.
112—Wilson vs. Kerner.
114—Quintard vs. Neill.
115—Ford vs. Smith.
126—Hall vs. White.

The call commences at No. 131—Stracher vs. Vanderbilt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned till Thursday.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.
3018—Hurley vs. Denecke et al.
2656—Morrow vs. Walker.
3016—Hyams et al. vs. Seligman.
1984—Goodridge et al. vs. Nat. Fire. Ins. Co.
3046—Tinson vs. Welch.
2690—Carrack vs. The New-York Consolidated Stage Co.
3304—Trundy vs. Hartford and N. H. Steamboat Co.

Nos.
3308—Kracher vs. Olmstead.
3128—Haach vs. Pearing.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
3176—Whitney vs. Spratt.
3090—Schaefer vs. Fehrs.
3120—Bosswog vs. Seymour.
2284—Elmer vs. Milbank.
3219—Wheeler vs. Garcia.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
543—Lord vs. Greige.
426—Dunn vs. Parker.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly.
708—Hart vs. Hart.
495—Borky vs. German Reformed Protestant Church.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.
289—The Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.

Nos.
694—Sinclaire vs. Allaire.
638—Galvin vs. Themayer.
1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
523—Dennis vs. Harney.
186—Benninger vs. Kutruff.
285—Allen vs. Morton.
628—Robert vs. Soper.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
15—McEwen vs. Boneher.
17—Inslee vs. Kelly.
25—Noonan vs. Brewer.
30—Miller vs. Ossicke.
35—Brown vs. Cooley.
39—Churchill vs. Lehmaine.
40—Moory vs. Showers.
41—Stoney vs. The Farmers' Transportation Co. of New-Jersey.
42——— vs. ——.

Nos.
43—Van Valkenberg vs. Gilbert.
—Richardson vs. Kimball.
—Corwin vs. Brown.
—Strachen vs. Meyers.
38—Meyer vs. Roost.
37—Daunhauer vs. Keller.
36—Decker vs. Teets.
44—Loveie vs. Hamilton.
45—Eberwein vs. Boh.
46—Weyhausen vs. Leary.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD SWORN IN—TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE BETTS.

Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, newly appointed by the President Judge of the District Court of the United States, was inducted into office yesterday morning, in the presence of a large gathering of the members of the Bar.

The new incumbent came into Court at the usual hour of opening the Court, accompanied by Judges SHIPMAN and BENEDICT, who took their seats with him on the bench. Judge BLATCHFORD then addressed the Bar as follows:

REMARKS OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

I have received from the President a commission appointing me to the office of District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. I have decided to accept the position, and am now prepared to take the oaths prescribed by law. But, before doing so, I cannot permit the occasion to pass without expressing to the gentlemen of the Bar my deep sense of the responsibilities I am about to assume, and my hope that their favorable indulgence will be extended toward me. Although I have had some experience in the examination and discussion of the subjects which most frequently come under the cognizance of the tribunals of the United States, I approach the discharge of judicial duties with an unfeigned distrust, which is increased by the circumstance that I am to succeed in office one of the most eminent and able jurists who has ever presided in a Court of the United States. If, with diligent and earnest efforts to discharge, to the best of my ability the duties which will devolve upon me, I shall keep before me as an example the unruffled patience, the unwearied industry, the genial kindness of heart, and the unbending sense of right which in so marked a degree characterized the distinguished Judge who has presided on this bench for the last forty years, I shall hope not to impair the just and high consideration which has for so long a time been accorded to the Courts of the United States within this district.

The oaths of office were then administered by Geo. F. Betts, Esq., United States Commissioner and Clerk of the District Court, and the President's commission and indorsement thereon was read and ordered to be filed.

The members of the Bar all rose and remained standing while the Judge took the oaths of office.

REMARKS OF MR BENEDICT.

Mr. Erastus E. Benedict then said:

IF THE COURT PLEASE: It has seemed to me, and other gentlemen in whose behalf I am authorized to speak, that an occasion like the present, which so rarely occurs in this Court, should not be allowed to pass without welcoming your Honor to the elevated position which you occupy. We do so, with the full conviction that the oaths which you have taken will be in all things faithfully observed; not so much because you have taken the oaths, but because it is your duty. We welcome you to this high position with the full conviction that it will be our duty and our pleasure to exercise to each other and to the Court, as we have always done, the high courtesy which has characterized the Courts of the United States. I have thought it was proper, also, to move that a minute be entered on the records of this Court in relation to His Honor Judge Betts, who has just vacated the seat which you now hold. I had the honor to be a student in the office of Judge Betts when he was called to the Bench of the State of New-York, and have thus known him for a very long period of time, and it would seem proper that I should move this entry upon the minutes. I have been for forty years practicing in this Court, and have known Judge Betts as well as a lawyer ever knows a Judge, and I have known him familiarly in social life all that time; and I am free to say that all the expressions used in this minute come from my heart, my mind and my conscience, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to offer them to this Court, to be recorded as the judgment of the Bar.

This minute was read as follows:

Hon. Samuel Rossiter Betts, LL.D., having resigned his office as Judge of the United States for this District, it is fit that the records of the Court should contain an expression of the high sense which the Bar of this Court and his successor on the Bench have of his character and services. Judge Betts rose early to eminence at the Bar and on the Bench of the State of New-York, and in December, 1826, more than 40 years ago, was appointed to the Bench of this Court during the Presidency of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay being then Secretary of State. The wisdom of their choice was soon vindicated by the industry, ability and fidelity which he displayed as a Judge of this Court and of the Circuit Court. With very slight interruptions from occasional ill health, the best powers of his clear and cultivated intellect, and his careful and various learning and enlightened love of justice, have been for that long judicial life devoted to the duties of his office, with an industry, ability and constancy as rare as they are honorable and useful to the community and to the nation, and which would not have been possible had he not possessed a physical constitution of remarkable vigor. Had all the decisions made by him been published when they were made, it would now be seen that to him, more than to any other Judge, is due that constitutional administration of the Admiralty Law which now prevails undisputed throughout the nation, and which, when he came to this Bench, was almost everywhere debatable ground. And it is but just to him to say that the views of that great law which he now holds in common with all the great Admiralty Judges, were the convictions of his earliest judicial investigations in this Court, and have always been consistently held and administered by him."

I move, may it please the Court, the adoption of this minute, and that it be ordered to be entered upon the records of the Court.

Mr. Benedict's motion was seconded by Daniel Lord, Esq., who said:

REMARKS OF DANIEL LORD, ESQ.

May it please your Honor, I cannot omit the opportunity of saying something on such an occasion as the present. I was present at the swearing-in of Judge Betts; I had, to a very great extent the honor of his intimacy; have been in his Court a practitioner for a very long period; I have had the ordinary fate of advocates, gaining and losing, and losing sometimes where my own convictions were severely contradicted. I have been, therefore, a very fair witness, and without any word of eulogy, I feel it but a matter of the simplest justice to say that, however much I have felt sometimes that errors were committed, yet I never have felt that the integrity of an honest mind was ever tampered with. I have witnessed with great admiration the strength of his understanding, his acuteness, his independence, and I cheerfully and cordially unite, although in terms which ought to be brief, in the sense of the resolutions thus expressed, and which it seems becoming both to the bar and to the gentlemen who hold the judicial offices of this district, and to the reputation of Judge Betts, should be universally and unanimously adopted.

Judge Blatchford—The clerk will enter upon the minutes of the Court the memorandum which has been prepared.

Mr. Lord—It seems to me also proper, may it please the Court, that this very public expression of feeling should be communicated to Judge Betts, and I would ask the Court to direct the clerk to send to him a copy properly engrossed.

The Judge directed this to be done.

The return of process was then read, after which the calendar was called to see if there were any cases in which both parties would be ready for trial during the present term. The Judge said he would not call the calendar this term peremptorily, but would set down any cases that could be heard during the term by agreement.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

By Judge Sutherland.

Osgcod vs. Amidon; judgment for the plaintiffs on demurrer with costs, with leave for the demurring defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of the demurrer. See opinion. Isaac C. Lee vs. The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company; motion granted without costs to either party. John H. Hallock vs. Harriet Hallock; judgement of divorce granted. Chas. Van Holland vs. Thomas McSpedon; motion granted for fourth Friday in May, 1867. Robert Fernberg et al. vs. Frederick Rosenfeld et al.; motion granted. Juliet L. Mayer vs. Preserved Gaige; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

By Judge Barnard.

Harriet Northrop vs. George M. Conkright et al.; judgment granted. In the matter of the application of D. K. Martin, &c.; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

Before Judge Wells.

HAVE THE CITIZENS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ANY RIGHTS IN OUR COURTS?

Frederick W. Allen vs. Robert R. Bridger and John Bridger.—This is one of the numerous actions which have arisen out of the late rebellion, and, like all others of the kind, it involves some very delicate and highly important principles. In other forms the TIMES has frequently given publicity to this class of suits; but until some Court of last resort shall be called upon to settle the law, it becomes our duty as journalists to report, from day to day, what is taking place in our Courts. The facts in this case, briefly stated, are as follows:

The plaintiff seeks in this action to recover the sum of $30,000 from the defendants for the unlawful taking of two steam engines with their appurtenances. The act complained of was committed in the Spring of 1862. The suit was commenced in October last, and on the 20th of that month Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court of this State, issued an order of arrest to the Sheriff of this County. One of the defendants was, by virtue of this order, taken into custody, and subsequently held to bail in the sum of $30,000. The defendants then employed counsel, and an answer was put into the complaint from which it appears, (after the defendants had denied every allegation contained in the complaint,) that Frederick W. Allen was a loyal man; that prior to the outbreak of the rebellion Allen was carrying on a large business in Rutherford County, North Carolina; that he had two steam engines there; also, boilers, boiler fronts, grate bars, connecting pipes, shaftings, wheels, pullies, pumps, and in fact everything necessary to conduct a large and prosperous business. The answer then sets forth that the defendants were good and loyal citizens of North Carolina, when, in May, 1861, that State, by a vote of the Legislature duly convened, decided to pass, and did pass an ordinance, whereby that State seceded from the Union and from the Government of the United States. That by this ordinance all the branches of the Government, executive, legislative and judicial, became absolved from all allegiance to the United States Government. That by virtue of this ordinance all officials and all private citizens of North Carolina were compelled to conform their actions thereto and to obey the laws of said State as paramount to all, or any laws or orders of the Government of the Union. The answer of defendants then sets forth that the Congress of the Confederate States, of which North Carolina was one, did on Aug. 30, 1861, as a war measure, and for the purpose of aiding the public war, which was then in progress, pass an act entitled "An act for the sequestration of the estates, property and effects of alien enemies." &c. That by virtue of this act the property of the plaintiff, consisting of engines, boilers, machinery, &c., was seized and confiscated. That plaintiff was an alien enemy being loyal to the Union. Hence in pursuance of the provisions of the ordinance passed by North Carolina, and ratified by the Confederate Congress, the Sheriff of Rutherford County, seized, by order of a North Carolina Court, the property in question. The State Court passed a judgment of confiscation. Thereupon the goods were advertised and sold by the Sheriff. The defendants claim that they, being the highest bidders at the auction sale by the Sheriff, and the property having been struck off to them in the usual way, and they having paid the amount of their bid; the legal title passed to them and that they are the real and lawful owners thereof. The answer also sets forth that at the time of the grievances complained of by the plaintiff, the Federal Government did not, and could not protect the citizens of North Carolina in the enjoyment of their rights of person and property, and that practically the only Government in North Carolina at that time was the State Government. The answer concludes with the allegation that plaintiff owed allegiance to North Carolina, but that, on the contrary, he was an alien enemy and gave aid and comfort to the then enemies of that State; in other words, he was loyal to the Government of the United States.

To this answer of defendants the plaintiff demurred, and stated as a ground thereof that it was insufficient in law, in that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a valid legal defence.

In this way all the law points involved were brought out fully before the Court yesterday, on the argument of the demurrer. Some of them have been argued over and over again before the different Courts of this City for the last two years.

Counsel for the plaintiff, in order to sustain the demurrer, cited the Constitution of the United States, article 6, second subdivision, which says: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

He also cited the third subdivision of the same article, which provides that all Senators and Representatives in Congress shall take an oath to support the Constitution, &c.

He said it was a notorious fact that North Carolina, as one of the original thirteen States, adopted, in the most solemn manner, on the 21st of November, 1789, the Constitution which she now seeks to violate. In 1861 she sought to withdraw from the compact, to violate her solemn pledges. Happily, she did not, and she could not. This, said counsel, is not a case where she (the State) was compelled to withdraw. It is not a case where property has been destroyed by the shock of battle, but it is an attempt to punish loyalty. By some this mode might be considered as the proper way to make "treason odious," but he was under the impression it was an attempt to justify a barefaced robbery, and, as such, it would not, and could not receive any favor with this Court.

On the part of the defendants, and for the purpose of sustaining the answer, which had been demurred to, counsel cited numerous authorities to sustain his position that the property in question must be held to be on the same footing as that which is seized on the high seas, in time of war, and which is commonly known as "prize money." He would not attempt to justify the rebellion, or to soften the acts of those who had been engaged in it against the Federal Government. He did not seek to palliate the great wrong committed by the leaders of the great outbreak; but it could not be held by any Court that all the rules of civilized nations had been abrogated. Citizens of a district or a State were bound to obey the supreme power of that district or State. This property had been sold by order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, after all the formalities precedent had been complied with. The Confederate Congress had passed the confiscation act, by virtue of which the property was sold by the Sheriff of [illegible]herford County, N. C., and the defendants being the highest bidders the property was struck off to them. In this way they had acquired a legal title as against the world. To sustain his position counsel cited numerous cases from State and Federal Courts.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. John O. Mott; for defendants, Mr. S. P. Nash.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

By Judge McCunn.

Daniel McCarthy vs. Geo. W. Ward; motion denied with $10 costs. Henrietta Y. Cohen vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion staying proceedings granted.

By Judge Monell.

Samuel E. Hollister vs. Ninth-avenue Railroad Company; the case cannot be settled without the stenographer's report and a compliance with Rule 11 of this Court.

By Judge Jones.

In the matter of the petition of Susan Mack for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 7.

The following decisions have been rendered:

MAY TERM, 1866.

By Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

Eliza McKeon vs. Wm. S. See; judgment modified, and reference ordered to referee. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.; MONELL, J., dissenting.

JUNE TERM, 1866.

By Robertson, Barbour and Jones.

James Crowganor vs. Garrett Becker et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.—JONES, J., dissenting. R. M. Martin vs. E. J. Peters; judgment reversed, with costs to abide the event and the order of reference discharged. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J. Thomas Thatcher vs. J. J. Hannah; exceptions sustained, and new trial ordered. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.

AUGUST TERM, 1866.

Before Robertson and Barbour.

Kathleen E. Brown vs. Jason W. Hardie et al.; order appealed from reversed without costs. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1866.

Before Robertson and Garvin.

H. J. Yates vs. Joseph Hownson; order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.

JANUARY TERM, 1866.

Before Robertson, Barbour and Garvin.

E. A. Quintard vs. H. J. Newman; exceptions sustained and new trial ordered. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.; BARBOUR dissenting.

DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

Before Barbour, Garvin and Jones.

Jno. H. Lockwood vs. E. D. Bassford; judgment affirmed with costs; see opinion in Lockwood vs. Cullin. George St. J. Seabrook vs. Jno. Hecker; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by GARVIN, J.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday disposed of one important case, that of Geo. Burnett, a man who has been obtaining goods from merchants under the pretext he could and would pay for them, while he had no such intention. He was convicted and sent to State Prison. The Recorder also delivered his decision in relation to the Boat Law.

SENT TO STATE PRISON.

George Burnett, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was brought up for trial. It was proven that on the 18th of October last he went into the place of business of Messrs. Fenton, Fitzgerald & Tracey, No. 38 Whitehall-street, and represented to Louis Fitzgerald that he desired to purchase a quantity of butter; that he was responsible and amply able to pay for any goods that he bought; that he was of the firm of Alexander Lewis & Co., of No. 85 West-street, and that his firm did a large business in supplying the Eastern and Southern markets. On these representations Mr. Fitzgerald sold him $549 worth of butter, for which he promised payment on presentation of the bill, and the butter was delivered accordingly. Subsequently, Mr. Fitzgerald called on Burnett to collect the bill, when he said he would send a check to his office at 12 o'clock of the 20th of October. The check was not sent, and upon a second call Mr. Fitzgerald found that Burnett had absconded. It was alleged that Burnett had been engaged in the same kind of business in other cities, and three other indictments are held against him for similar transactions in this City. The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for three years.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 2d of January last, struck Ira B. Snyder, of corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, a violent blow on the head with a heavily loaded whip-handle. He was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Morris Levy, for petit larceny, was put on trial. He was charged with stealing from the trunk of Mary Hamilton, of No. 209 East Eleventh-street, on the 10th of February, a pocket-book containing $17. He was acquitted.

Patrick Clark, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on the charge of having on the 2d of March wounded James Gargan dangerously with a knife. The evidence being insufficient, the prisoner was acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The case of The People vs. Alexander Young, indicted for violation of the Boat Law, came up for decision. When arraigned last term, defendant, through his counsel, Mr. W. F. Howe, demurred to the indictment. In support of the demurrer counsel said that the indictment charged defendant with rowing alongside the *Madican* to hold intercourse with some person on board without having procured a license. The offence would appear, at first impression, to be in violation of the first section of the statute in question, using the boat without having a license for the same, and the indictment would seem to imply that if defendant had had the necessary license, there would have been no offence committed. But this was not the case, for the 6th section makes it a misdemeanor for any person, licensed or unlicensed, except the owner or consignee, to hold any communication with any incoming vessel. As the indictment blends these two sections, the attention of the Court was called particularly to the 6th. If this section is lawful and constitutional, no person, except the owner or consignee, may go alongside any vessel, or hold any sort of communication therewith. The hardship of such a law when it was remembered that in case of danger, wreck, sickness, mutiny, or shortness of provisions, food, fuel, or surgical aid could not be supplied, for, in most instances, the owners and consignees resided at distances from the City, or, if present, seldom approached their vessels until they were docked. Chapter 184 of Laws of 1866, passed March 21, 1866, section 1, provides directly in conflict with the 6th section already alluded to; it enacts that it shall not be lawful for any person to board an incoming vessel without first obtaining leave from the person in charge of said vessel. All that was asked for in the name not only of this defendant, but of 3,000 boatmen, who felt that their rights as American citizens had been abridged, was that the 6th section complained of be declared unconstitutional and void. The Recorder sustained the demurrer and rendered judgment for the defendant.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Wm. Waddel; grand larceny.
The People vs. Matthew Barclay; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Caulfield; grand larceny.
The People vs. Tynaz Stecke; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles A. Hamilton; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Thorman; attempt at arson.
The People vs. George Williams; false pretences.
The People vs. John Smith; burglary, second degree.
The People vs. Carlos Frederico; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Isaac Rosdale; using brass knuckles.
The People vs. Albert Smith; disorderly house.
The People vs. John Mullin, Hugh McClusky, Jas. Loughrin; grand larceny.
The People vs. August Boltz; assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday morning embraced forty cases, distributed as follows: Assault and battery, 16; petit larceny, 14; violating Excise Law, 4; cruelty to animals, 4; pickpockets, 1, malicious mischief, 1.

Among the cases disposed of were these:

ASSAULTS.

Sarah Smith, a dalapidated feminine, *sans* bonnet, *sans* crinoline, almost *sans* everything so far as apparel was concerned, was charged with an assault with a knife upon Sarah Madden, and admitting the truth thereof, she was sent to the penitentiary for two months.

John F. Young, a colored man of very sedate and lamb-like appearance, was charged with an assault upon Mrs. Sarah Stark, a white lady belonging to the family of Dr. Grey. The evidence showed that the occurrence was an outgrowth of moving-day. Young had been left in charge of No. 101 West Eleventh-street by the outgoing tenant, and when Mrs. Stark went to the house, which Dr. Grey was to occupy, Young seized her, and shoved her with such violence against the doorframe as to cut her head and seriously bruise her. Young offering no excuse except that he did not know she was the new tenant, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month, and fined $50.

The case of Ellen Lepritz, charged with an assault upon Amanda Morey, revealed chiefly matrimonial infelicities, the two women quarreling about what appeared to be a very worthless scamp, the husband of Ellen. The evidence as to the assault was not very clear, but sufficiently so to warrant the Justice in consigning Ellen to the Penitentiary for one month.

Louis Steinhauser was charged with an assault upon James Murphey, a car detective, but it not appearing to have been aggravated or malicious, he was discharged with a warning.

PETIT LARCENIES.

William Robinson, a small boy, stole a paint brush, and the evidence showing he was adicted to liquor he was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

Charles Smith, another boy not more than 12 years old, was arraigned for stealing an iron bedstead, and was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

Michael Sullivan possessed himself of a piece of cassimere of the value of $25, and is to pay therefor with four months service in the Penitentiary.

The next case was that of two small boys, James McCarthy and James Fitzgerald, stealing scraps from the store No. 61 Nassau street, and they were sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

Two boys again, William McLean and William Campbell, stole ten pounds of tobacco and $10, and were sent to the Penitentiary for one month each.

Patrick Burns, an aged and seedy production of the Emerald Isle, helped himself to fourteen cups from a crate on Pier No. 19 East River, and will ruminate upon the acquisition for four months in the Penitentiary.

Bridget O'Neil, a ditto of Patrick, except she is a female, possessed herself of a pair of shoes without the formality of paying for them; two months in the Penitentiary.

John Farrell paid for a shirt, pants and vest with three months in the Penitentiary, having neglected tendering other compensation at the time he acquired the articles.

James Murphy, in like manner obtaining a pair of boots, also got two months in the Penitentiary.

Another boy of ten years came crying to the bar of Justice in charge of Officer James Cooney, charged with stealing fractional currency, and was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

The record of youthful depravity grows voluminous. Again two boys, Valentine Hanner and Albert Ford, were charged with stealing, and the evidence proved it, but the parents promising to take better care of them in the future, Justice for once winked, and they were discharged.

Julia Ford, of mildewy appearance, admitted the stealing of a piece of alpaca valued at $25, and pleaded in mitigation six children. She was remanded.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Michael P. Mount, indorsed by his counsel, Chas. S. Spencer, as one of the most respectable and industrious of men, was charged with this offence, in driving a horse with the "scratches." A dispute arose between the counsel and the Court as to whether this constituted the offence. It was finally decided to be such, but the mitigating circumstances were considered and a fine of five dollars imposed, which was paid.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7, 1867.

$3,000 U.S. 5s, '71, C.E..	102½	110 Fourth Nat. Bank	105
4,000 U. S. 6s, '71...R.	111½	15 Det. & H Canal	149
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111	10 Cum. Coal Pf.	31
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	106½	10 Amer. Ex. Co.	64
250,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	107½	5 Adams Ex. Co.	63
60,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	105¼	50 U. S. Express Co.	64
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	106	100 Bruns. C. L. Co. s30	6
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65.		35 Penn. Coal Co.	160
	107⅝	100 West. U. Tel.	43¾
252,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'65		250 do	43½
New Issue	107⅝	330 do	43¾
160,000 do	107¾	100 do	43
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	99¾	200 do....2d call	44
13,000 Tr. Notes 7-30s,		300 Mar. Pref.	20
First Ser. Small	106¼	100 Atlantic Mail	94
25,000 do	106½	200 Bos. Water P.	31⅝
1,000 Brook. 6s Park L.	93	300 do....2d call	31⅞
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	95	100 Erie R. Pf.	[illegible]
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	63	200 Hud. Riv. R.	97
2,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-c	47	300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	129¼
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	62	100 do....2d call	129⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s, new..	47	300 N. Y. Cen.	97¼
12,000 Missouri 6s.	95¼	110 do	97⅛
14,000 do	95	300 Erie R.	62⅛
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	84½	500 do	62⅛
3,000 O. & M. C.	22¼	100 do....b10	62⅜
25,000 do	23	1000 do	62⅛
10,000 do	23¼	200 Reading R.	103⅝
4,000 Ohio Pr. C.	62	100 Mich. Cen. R.	109
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc..	73½	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅜
3,000 do	73	50 Panama R.	255
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st..	90	25 Chic & N. W. R.	35⅛
1,000 do	90½	100 do	35⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M..	89	300 do	35⅜
10,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex	88	200 do	35⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	104½	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	62⅛
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	96½	300 do....2d call	62⅛
2,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar.		300 do	62⅛
by State of Mo.	96½	200 Chic. & R. I.	90⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '79.	108⅝	500 do	91
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	89½	9 N. J. Cen. R.	116
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d..	95	300 P., F. W. & C.	97
10 Shoe & L. Bk.	111	300 do	96⅞
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k.	110	200 do	96⅝
10 Park Bank	142	50 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	92
10 Metropolitan B'k.	125½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56⅝
100 Canton Co.	43½	100 do	56⅞
300 do	43½	300 do	57
300 do..s30.2d call	43½	100 do	56⅝
100 Alt. & T. H. P.	66	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅛
350 Wells Fargo Ex.	67	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	73⅛
10 Pacific Mail	129¾	100 Tol., W. & W.	39⅝
200 Erie Railroad	63⅛	200 P., F. W. & C.	97

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	107⅞	25 U. S. Ex. C.	64⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	105⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	97⅜
23,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65...s3	106	700 do	97½
200,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65, New Issue..	107⅝	100 do	97⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New	107⅞	800 do	97⅞
8,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40..C.	99⅞	100 do....s30	97
8,000 Tr. Notes 7-30s, Second Series..	105⅞	500 Erie R.	62⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c	64⅞	700 do....2d call	61⅞
1,000 do	64⅞	500 Hud. R. R....b3	96⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s. New...	63	200 Reading R.	103⅝
1,000 do	62½	100 Mich. S. & N. I...b10	68⅛
5,000 do	62¾	100 do	68⅜
3,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	47	50 Mich. Cen. R.	109½
1,000 N. Car. 6s...New	46	100 Ill. Cen. R.	114
25,000 Mo. St. 6s	94⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol.	113⅝
40,000 O. & M. Cer.	22⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts...b30	72⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	30⅞	200 do	72⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	43	1700 Chic. & N. W.	35
300 do	42⅞	1000 Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	61
600 do	42	100 do	60⅞
500 At. Mail SS. Co.	94	500 do	60⅞
200 do	94¼	50 Chi., R. I. & P.	90
200 Boston W. P.	31⅞	700 do	89⅞
300 do	31⅞	200 do	89⅞
100 do....b30	32	300 do	89⅞
100 do	31	200 Tol., W. & W.	39⅝
50 Adams Ex. Co.	62½	100 do	39
500 Pac. M. SS. Co.	129½	100 Pitts. F. W. & C.	96⅝
100 do	129	100 do	96⅛
		600 do	96
		200 Alt. & T. H.	37
		200 Mil. & St. P.	55⅝
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56
		200 do	56⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20,000 Ohio & M. C.	23	400 Reading R.	103⅝
10,000 do....b10	23	1500 M. S. & N. I.	68⅛
200 Canton Co.	43⅝	400 do	68⅛
10 U. S. Ex. Co.	65	400 do....s3	68⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	43¾	600 do....b3	68⅛
100 do....s15	43⅝	400 do....c	68⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.	98	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	73
400 do	98	1500 Chi., R. I. & P.	90⅝
100 do....b10	98⅛	100 do....s3	90⅝
400 Erie Railroad	63	600 do....b3	90⅝
300 do	62⅞	300 do....b10	90⅝
1800 do	62⅞	500 do	90⅝
200 do....b30	62⅞	400 Cleve. & Tol.	113⅝
1300 do	62⅝	500 Chi. & N. W.	35⅝
200 do....s15	62⅝	300 do....c	35⅝
400 do....b3	62⅝	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62
200 do....c	62⅝	200 do....b10	62⅛
100 do....b4	62⅝	600 do	62⅛
600 do....s3	62⅝	400 do....c	62

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co....b15	43½	1500 M. So. & N. I.	68⅛
500 Boston W. P.	31⅞	400 do....c	68⅛
200 do....s30	31⅞	200 do....b3	68⅛
300 do....b3	31⅞	200 do....b4	67⅞
400 do	31⅞	300 do....s10	68⅛
100 do	31⅞	500 do....b3	68⅛
50 Merchants' U. Ex.	18	400 do	68⅛
100 Quicksilver...b30	29½	100 do....s3	68⅛
100 Mariposa Pr.	19⅜	1100 C., R. I. & P.	90⅝
100 Con. Greg. G.	6⅛	600 do	90⅝
100 West. U. Tel.	43⅛	300 do....b30	90⅝
100 do....b10	43⅛	300 do....c	90⅝
100 do....c	42⅞	300 Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
400 Reading R....b10	103⅞	200 do....s15	35
600 N. Y. Cen.	97⅝	300 do	35⅛
200 do....b10	97⅝	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61⅝
500 do	97⅝	400 do....b3	61⅝
100 do....b5	97⅝	500 do....b10	62⅛
800 Erie Railroad	62⅝	1400 do....s10	61⅞
200 do....s5	62⅝	600 do	61⅞
500 do....b3	62⅝	100 do	61⅛
2300 do	62⅝	400 P., F. W. & C.	96⅝
800 do	62⅝	100 Mil. & St. P.	38⅝
400 do....b10	62⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56⅝
500 do....c	62⅝		
200 do....b15	62		
1200 Clev. & Pitts.	73⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer b10	22⅞	1400 Erie R.	61⅞
100 Boston W. P.	31⅛	1800 do	61
200 West. U. Tel.	42⅞	1300 do	60⅞
100 do....b3	42⅞	800 do....s3	61⅛
200 do	42⅞	300 do....b1	61
100 do....b10	42⅞	300 do....s10	61
100 do	42⅞	2800 do	61⅛
500 N. Y. Cen.	97⅛	400 do....b10	61⅛
500 do....b10	97⅛	500 do....s5	61⅛
200 do....b30	97⅛	400 do....b5	61⅛
200 do....s30	97	400 Clev. & Pitts.	72⅞
500 do....b3	97⅛	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	89⅞
400 do....b3	97⅛	1300 do	89⅞
600 do	97	300 do	90
800 M. S. & N. I.	67⅞	200 do....b3	89⅞
600 do....b3	67⅞	200 do....b5	89⅞
200 do....b10	67⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.	34⅞
800 do	67⅞	100 do	35
300 do....b5	67⅞	300 do....b10	35
600 do	67⅞	100 do....b3	35
200 do....b30	68	200 do....b10	35
200 do....s3	67⅞		
500 Reading R.	103⅛		

TUESDAY, May 7—P. M.

The Gold Room made a further advance to-day from 137¼ to 13[illegible] ₽ cent., but [illegible] returned to 137¾@⅞ ⅌ cent. The Cable telegrams, as on yesterday, were quoted as unfavorable to a peaceful solution of the political difficulty between France and Prussia. And as bearing on the Foreign Exchanges, and indirectly on the Gold market, a report, not without authority, obtained currency early in the day that a large Cotton house here, with a branch in Liverpool, were in trouble. The firm in question was established here, from Southern Kentucky, during the War, and did a very large and successful business as factors and dealers in Cotton and Tobacco, until the recent heavy losses on Cotton led, first to their credit being freely canvassed some weeks ago, and then compelled the stoppage of payments announced today.

Bills on London for this evening's Boston mail closed firm in rates, for strictly first-class or standard names, after a somewhat moderate business. The Public Funds of the United States were firm through the day, the 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@108 ex-dividend, and the Consolidated 5-20s January and July interest 107¾ ⅌ cent. The Treasury Office, after the engagements made to-day, advanced the rate on the latter to 108 ⅌ cent. The offerings of Money to the Brokers continue free at the easy rates of 4@5 ⅌ cent. on Government security, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on other approved collateral. The Treasury paid out to-day $450,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt and received $340,000 in Gold for Customs.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market was more decidedly bearish than at any time since the middle of last week. The reaction in Erie, which stock leads the market, was 2@2½ ⅌ cent. from the last sales of yesterday, and 4@5 ⅌ cent. from the top sales at 66@65 ⅌ cent. a few days ago. There was considerable eagerness to make cash sales and put out contracts in the Stock, on the impression that the upward movement in the Stock, so rapidly advanced and well sustained from 57@58 ⅌ cent., had fallen through. The decline in New-York Central from last night's quotation is about 1 ⅌ cent. On the Western Roads it runs from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent., and the same on some of the Miscellaneous Shares, like Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. The Railways partially recovered from the lowest sales of the Afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	95⅛	95¾	Northwest	36⅜	35¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref.	62⅝	61¼
U. S. 7-30s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	91¼	90
N. Y. Central	98⅞	97½	Fort Wayne	97¼	95¾
Erie	63⅞	62¼	Pacific Mail	131¼	129¼
Hudson	96½	96¼	Quicksilver	29½	29¼
Reading	104	103⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44¼	42¾
Mich. Southern	69⅛	68½	Mariposa Pref.	20	19¼
Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	Ohio Certificates	23¾	23
Pittsburgh	73½	72¾	American Gold	137½	137⅝
Tennessee 6s	64¾	64½	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	134⅛	Oregon half year, 1881	106
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	131	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	110
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	131½	5 ⅌ cent., coup., 1871	110
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1881	111	End. cou., 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent reg'd. 1874	102½
5-20 registered, 1862	106½	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞	End coupon, 1874	102½
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅜	10-40 reg.	99¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	105¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	105¾	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	106	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	107¾	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., l. l'n	62
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c	61½
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	107¾	Tennessee 6s, new bds	62¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia ex c	44
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	101¼	Georgia 6s	72
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	North Carolina 6s	61
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina, ex c	46
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	North Carolina, n. bds	47
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Missouri 6s	95
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. 1s	81½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Missouri, Pac. R. R. 1s	95
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	California 7s	117
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	Connecticut 6s	100½
Indiana 5 ⅌ c	92		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120¼	Bank of the Repub.	114½
Mechanics'	117	Bank of North Am'a	112
Union	114¾	Hanover	112
America	136½	Metropolitan	125
Phenix	105	Nassau	102
Tradesmen's	144½	Shoe and Leather	111
Chemical	700	Corn Exchange	118
State of New-York	105½	Continental	103
Commerce	113¼	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Broadway	240	Park	142
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	105⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. In't B	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Han. & St. Jo conv	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	97⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	Chi. & A. 1st mort	99½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	45
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	86
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	78
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	109	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	103
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92		

The Erie Railway Company reported the cost of their Road and Equipment on the 31st

December, 1865, at		$47,646,381
Represented by		
Mortgage bonds	$18,554,400	
Sterling bonds	3,816,582	
Preference shares	8,535,700	
Total before common stock	$30,906,682	
Common stock	16,570,100—	$47,476,782

On the 31st December, 1866, they report the cost of the Road and Equipment, with the additions made to each through the year 1866,

at		$49,122,685
Represented by		
Mortgage and pound bonds	$23,370,982	
Preferred shares	8,535,700	
Total before common stock	$30,906,682	
Common stock	16,574,300—	$47,480,982
Balance not yet capitalized		$1,641,703
Represented by		
Loan of Mr. Drew on pledge of 28,000 Shares New Construction Stock at 60 ⅌ cent. of value, and 7 ⅌ cent. interest on the money advanced		$1,680,000

The whole grant or authority of the Legislature of New-York for New Construction and Equipment Capital, to be expended, as then contemplated in the course of five years, was for $5,000,000 or 50,000 shares. Of this amount $2,200,000 or 22,000 shares were sold at or above par and 60 ⅌ cent. borrowed on the remaining $2,800,000 or 28,000 shares now held in pledge by Mr. Drew.

The property and accounts receivable of the Company other than in Construction and Equipment and debt of the Company other than represented as above, compare as follows on the 31st of December, 1865-'66:

Dec. 31, 1865—Bills and accounts payable	$3,551,980
Dec. 31, 1865—Cash and cash items	$905,159
Less dividend paid in January	629,664
Cash balance	$275,495
Bills and accounts receivable	1,120,084
Fuel and materials	3,057,150
Long Dock advances	215,520
Buffalo and Bradford Road	40,358
Accounts unadjusted	307,272
Total assetts	$5,015,879
Dec. 31, 1866—Bills and accounts payable	$1,414,452
Loan on $3,000,000 Convertible Bonds*	1,800,000
Together	$3,214,452
Dec. 31, 1866—Cash and cash items	$984,151
Less dividend paid in January	567,305
Cash balance	$416,846
Fuel and materials	2,606,495
Bills and accounts receivable	1,201,556
Long Dock advances	280,488
Buffalo and Bradford Road	60,073
Property in Twenty-third-street	32,425
Total assetts	$4,597,883

*Or 30,000 Com. Shares at Mr. Drew's option.

The earnings from all sources for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, were as follows:

From Freight		$21,261,641 58	
From Passengers		3,148,209 08	
From Mails		129,455 93	
From Storage		1,547 55	
From Telegraph		21,689 44	
From Rents		23,275 71	
Pavonia Ferry—			
Earnings	$136,502 92		
Expenses	125,99[illegible] 12	10,512 80—	$14,596,413 09
Expenses of Operating and Repairs (74.3 per cent.)			10,853,140 04
Net earnings			$3,742,283 05
Interest on Mortgage Debt	$1,631,073 07		
Rents of Railroads	567,212 10		
Rents of Long Dock Property	[illegible]		
Internal Revenue Taxes	350,814 60		
Taxes on Real Estate	[illegible] 07		
Interest	[illegible] 34		
Hire of Cars	31,33[illegible] 11		
Damages of damage to Pennsylvania Coal Company	98,005 50—	$3,135,642 19	
Surplus after paying Interest, Rents, &c.		$607,630 86	
One year's Dividends of 7 ⅌ cent. on Preferred Stock, as of Jan. 1, 1867		567,304 85	
Surplus		$40,326 01	

NOTE.—The earnings in the year decreased $1,865,814. The expenses decreased in the same time $901,255, reducing the loss in net earnings to $964,559. The decreased traffic was $1,253,064 in passengers, and $664,898 in freights. The road has relinquished the Canandaigua branch to the Northern Central of Pennsylvania, 48½ miles, and has acquired the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh branch, 25½ miles.

The commentary suggested by the foregoing figures may be condensed into few words and figures so far as the year past is concerned. The Road earned, net, and paid out every interest charge upon their Debt and Preference Stock. The Company had a trifling balance to carry to Income account, but nothing to pay out to their Common Stockholders. But for the present year 1867, judged by the ascertained and reported results of the first four months, the managers of the Company hope to replace their net earnings on quite as favorable a footing as in 1865, so as to resume the payment of dividends on the Common Stock by the close of the year.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of April:

1867	$283,921
1866	269,249
Increase	$14,672
From Jan. 1 to May 1:	
1867	$905,468
1866	1,007,753
Decrease	$102,285

The comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for April:

	1866.	1867.
St Paul line	$144,959	$192,548
Prairie du Chien line	108,082	87,510
McGregor line	13,292	13,167
Minnesota line	14,112	21,313
Totals	$280,445	$315,038
Increase	24,593	

The week's receipts of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods from this port have been to the currency value of $4,198,819. Included in the exports were 15,007 bales Cotton.

The Richmond (Va.) *Times*, of May 6, says that

"On Saturday, Col. AUGUST continued the argument in the Steenbock case, at the conclusion of which Judge LYONS announced his opinion in substance as follows:

1. That the execution of the trust deed was prior to the levy of the second attachment, and therefore no lien accrued under this attachment as against the deed, and therefore the possession of the goods belonged to the trustee, and against the creditors in the second and all subsequent attachments.

2. That the deed on its face was void under the Bankrupt Law, but could not be so declared in the issue before him, but must await the filing of a petition the 1st of June by some one or more of the creditors, under the Bankrupt Law.

3. That under the first attachment levied by CLAFLIN & Co. the lien was good as against the deed, and must remain in possession of the Sergeant, unless replevied by the trustee with ample security.

The merits of these cases as to the validity of the attachments will be fully heard at the next term of this Court, when all the facts and heavy interests involved in the issue will be fully discussed and determined. Messrs. AUGUST, GILMER & SON and STURDINANT represent the interest of CLAFLIN & Co., and CRUMP, NANCE & WILLIAMS are counsel for STEENBOCK."

At an election for Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange, held on Monday, the following ticket was chosen for the ensuing year:

For Trustees for the Ensuing Year.—Francis M. French, William H. Newman, Edward Cromwell, Stephen W. Carey, Stephen D. Harrison, George D. Cragin, J. S. Williams, R. J. Randolph, B. C. Bogert.

For Inspectors of Election.—Edward M. Banks, Wm. E. Barnes, Gilbert Oakley.

Coal Discoveries Near Long Branch.

From the New-York World.

A NEW FIELD FOR CAPITALISTS.—The discovery of large beds of lignite, or brown coal, close to New-York City, in Middlesex County, N. J., between South Amboy and Keyport, opens an extensive and profitable use for capital. Some of our rich and influential citizens practically engaged in the coal and iron trades, have leased 1,353 acres for twenty-five years, with privilege of purchase at $250 per acre. The royalty to be paid is ten cents per ton for the coal and clay, of which latter there are also large beds of potter's clay and brick clay, both of which can be made exceedingly profitable with a moderate outlay of capital. The distance from New-York is about twenty-five miles by water, all the way, and vessels of 200 tons can approach within less than a mile from the coal-beds. These coal-beds have been examined and favorably reported upon by Dr. R. P. STEVENS, Dr. WM. C. PRESCOTT, Dr. ALDERBERG, Dr. CREDNER, Mr. E. GAUSSOIN, of Baltimore, Mining Engineer, and Mr. THOMAS PETTERICK. About 300 to 400 tons of coal have been already taken out of the mines, and the cost is ascertained to be rather less than $2 ⅌ ton lanedd in New-York City, which will be reduced hereafter when arrangements are more complete.

The upper bed now opened is estimated by practical mining engineers to yield over 4,000 tons of marketable coal to the acre, thus giving a total of over 5,000,000 tons above the water level. A lower bed is known to exist, but its thickness has not yet been ascertained. This brown coal can be sold in New-York at $3 ⅌ ton, and $1 ⅌ ton profit will be realized thereon. The desireableness of the investment is apparent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 140 BROADWAY.

This Bank is now issuing Deposit Receipts, similar to those issued by the Union Bank of London and other European banks, and bearing *four* per cent. interest.

Parties funding or exchanging United States 7.30 notes into 5-20 bonds will be dealt with at the *best rates* of the market.

Bills on London (Baring Brothers) for sale, in amounts to suit.

All parties opening or changing their accounts with banks or bankers are invited to this bank.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
NO. 34 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, May 7, 1867.

☞ AN ALGAMATOR AND TABLE OF THE new machinery used on the Mariposa Estate may be seen TO-MORROW at Steel & Sons, in Jersey City.

MARK BRUMAGIN, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 4,108 bbls. Flour, 1,160 bags Corn Meal, 44,442 bushels Corn, 10,490 bushels Oats, 1,697 bbls. Pork, 956 pkgs. Cut Meats, 421 pkgs. Lard, 188 pkgs. Beef, and 573 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 62½ for Pots and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady, as previously quoted.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand at essentially unaltered rates, including Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15¾c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c. in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 19,599 bags; sales of do., 14,126 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "1,811 bags per *Julia A. Hallock*, at 10¾c.@12½c.; 404 per *Wayfarer*, at 10¾c.; 1,025 per *South America*, at 13¼c.; 2,782 per *M. A. Benson*, at 11¼c.@13½c.; 2,250 per *Contest*, P. N. T.; 3,500 per *Braziliera*, at 12c.; and 2,354 per *Gertrude*, P. N. T. The market closes quiet but steady." Stock of all kinds of Coffee here, to-day, 47,572 bags, including of Rio 24,506 bags; of Java, 781 bags; of Maracaibo, 1,450 bags; of Laguayra, 10,504 bags; of St. Domingo, 1,250 bags; and of other descriptions, 9,081 pkgs.

Stock of Rio in the United States.

Baltimore	5,000
Philadelphia	3,900
New-York	24,506
Grand total, bags	33,406

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and has been in more limited request to-day, at declining prices. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,140 bales, against receipts of 2,910 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,628
Receipts last week	6,330
Receipts preceding week	6,953
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	301,793
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	539,301
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	15,007
Exports since Jan. 1	240,578
Exports since Sept. 1	364,171
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	120,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,671,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,263,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	400,000

FEATHERS—Have been dull and quite nominal in price.

FISH—Have attracted less attention at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet to-day at essentially unchanged prices. Sales since our last have been 10,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $11 20@$12 15; common to good Extra State at $12 35@$13 60; good to choice do., do. at $13 60@$14 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 45@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$11 20	@12 15
Extra State	12 35	@14 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 55	@16 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 45	@14 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 80	@16 75
Extra Genesee	14 65	@16 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 65	@19 75

Southern Flour is in less demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 380 bbls., at $13 25 @$15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15@$19 for fair to very choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request at $14 25@$16 90 for extra ⅌ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour is in less demand at from $8 25@$9 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $6 20@$6 25 for Jersey; $6 35 for City, and $6 70@$6 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,040 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 2,300 bbls. and sacks, at $16 75@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading varieties at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted steady, but has been less sought after. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $2 80; very handsome Amber State at $3 45; and White California at $3 55@$3 56 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been much more freely offered than it has been sought after, and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales since our last 124,000 bushels at $1 35½@$1 37 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 37½@$1 39 do., afloat; $1 17@$1 33 for unsound to good new Mixed Western, and $1 28@$1 35 for Yellow and White Western and Southern ⅌ bushel. Oats have been pretty active and buoyant. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 83c.@87c. as extremes, and State at 87c.@89c. ⅌ bushel; sales 136,000 bushels. Barley continues dull, but steady; sales 8,200 bushels Canada West at $1 28, free. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25 @$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Rye is in less demand. Sales 9,100 bushels at $1 66@$1 68 for Western, ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, May 6, 1867.

	Bushels.
Wheat	953,805
Corn	558,832
Oats	817,485
Rye	242,484
Barley	250,356
Malt	32,333

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and moderate request at $1 75@$1 85 for shipping, and $1 90@$2 10 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old, 20c.@40c.; and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, and have been somewhat nominal in price.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in some request to-day, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 40c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 56¼@$5 62½; Resin at $3 87½@$8 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and quoted steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12½; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending May 6.—*Sperm*—The market is without change and holders are firm. The transactions for the week include sales of 300 bbls. for manufacturing, at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Continues in moderate demand, with sales of 1,900 bbls. Northern, in parcels, at 75c. ⅌ gallon for good, and 70c. for dark and inferior; also 80 bbls. South Sea at 70½c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 6, 1867	11,423	47,993	647,050
Same time last year	9,839	31,483	514,700
Exports for the week ending May 6, 1867	238	1,438	....
Previously	9,831	5,385	167,800
From Jan 1. to date	10,079	6,823	167,800
Same time last year	1,840	320	183,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed at 15½c.@16c. for Crude; 24½c.@27c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 129,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces 56x30, 8½c.; 15,000 do. 60x64, 9c.; 10,000 do. 60x64, 8¾c.; 18,000 do. 64x64, 9¾c.; 12,000 do. 64x64, 9⅝c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 9¼c.; 65,000 do. 64x64, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, but without material change in value. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,350 bbls., in lots, at $23 10@$23 18¾ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 15 cash; $22@$22 12 for one-year old Mess; $19@19 50 for Prime, the latter rate for extra, uninspected; $22 @$22 12 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more demand and firmer at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12¾c.@14c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales 535 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet yet steady; sales 140 boxes at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11¼c. for Long Rib, ⅌ lb. Lard rules firm but quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb. Small lots of very choice bring higher prices. Beef is in demand and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 420 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull but steady. Beef Hams are quiet at $40@$41 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 67 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@27c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in more request at 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, ⅌ lb	.30	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	.38	@30
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	.25	@28
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Fine to extra State dairies, ⅌ lb	.28	@30
Good to fine State dairies, ⅌ lb	.22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	.20	@25
Common to fair State, ⅌ lb	.15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	.12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ⅌ lb	.10	@12
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	.17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	.16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	.17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	.15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	.15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	.10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	.13	@14

RICE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—The demand has been limited; prices have been nominal.

SOAP—Has been in demand and steady, including Castile at 17¾c.@18¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c.; and Family, 11c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request and stiffly held. Sales since our last 925 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10c. @12c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@11⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 13c.@15⅛c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 12c.@12⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c.; also 55,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, at unaltered prices.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and firmer; 300 bbls, bonded Western were sold at 31c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—A very limited inquiry prevails for all grades, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, and, though prices are not quotably lower, the tendency is downward. The principal holders, however, are quite confident in their views, and refuse to make any important concessions to purchasers.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, May 7, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@62
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	52@56
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece	58@65
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	49@53
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	52@58
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	45@50
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	29@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	42@49
Country, No. 1	35@39
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@45
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,700 bales Cotton at 5-32d. by sailing vessel, and ⅛@5-16d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork on private terms; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. per ton. For London, 500 tons Hemp at 20s. per ton; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. per 280 lbs., and 500 bags Oil Cake at 13s. 9d. per ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 35,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Cork and a market, a bark now in Boston, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum and 500 bbls Resin at 6s., and 6s. 6d.@7s. respectively. For Hamburg, 700 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d. per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON quiet; sales of Middling Uplands at 28c. FLOUR quiet; sales of Extra State at $15, and Superfine at $10 50. WHEAT in improved demand; sales 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania Red at $3 30, and White Western at $3 55. RYE, $1 73. CORN in fair demand; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at $1 32, and 37,000 bushels White on secret terms. OATS in fair demand at 80c. PROVISIONS firm. COFFEE dull. SUGAR in fair demand; sales of Cuba at 10½c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7.

Stocks are steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Morris Canal, 65; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 52; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½. Gold, 138⅜. Sight Exchange at par.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 7.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

8th-av.—1 lot west side 50.5 south 99th-st., 25.3x105..	$4,350
84th-st.—House and lot north side, 288.10 East 4th-av., 25.6x102.2; house 30	4,900
85th-st.—1 lot north side, 150 east Av. A, 25x137.9	2,000
FORDHAM.	
Marion-av.—House and 2 lots south side, running through to Prospect-av., 100.10x280; house 26x20.6	3,000
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.	
1 two-story and attic French roof house, 40x36, with 3 largelots, Middle-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	7,000
7 lots cor. 1st-st. and 8th-av., 25x97, each	2,450
7 lots cor. Macomb-st. and 8th-av., adj. above, each	2,500
6 lots cor. Macomb-st. and 7th-av. and 6 lots on Macomb-st., adjoining above, each	1,625
4 lots on 6th-st., near 6th-av., each	725
4 lots on 6th-st., adjoining above, each	700
4 lots on 6th-st., adjoining above, each	700
5 lots on 8th-st., near 6th-av., each	770
2 lots on Atlantic-av., near New-York-av., each	850
2 lots on Atlantic-av., adjoining, each	850
2 lots on Atlantic-av., adjoining, each	850
Gore lot adj. above, about 15x150, and 60 feet rear	980
6 lots on Classon-av., near Lafayette, each	700
4 lots on 16th-st., corner 11th-av., each	700
4 lots on 11th-av., corner Braxton-st., each	675
4 lots on 11th-av., corner 16th-st., each	700
3 lots on 16th-st, adjoining above, each	480
3 lots on Braxton-st., in rear of above, each	480
3 lots on 16th-st., adjoining above, each	500
3 lots on Braxton-st., in their rear, each	500
2 lots on 16th-st., near 10th-av., each	570
2 lots on 16th-st., adjoining above, each	560
2 lots on Braxton-st., in rear of above, each	560
House and lot, South 6th-st., near 3d	3,550
House and lot adjoining, near 3d-st	3,500

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young woman, one who understands the business in all its branches, both the American and English style of cooking; is a most excellent bakeress, and also her cousin, who is a perfect laundress, understanding French fluting; both would like to live in one house; have no objections to the country; both understand milk and butter; can be seen until suited, with City references. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, &c., by a very responsible young widow woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a member of the Episcopal Church; would like a place where she could have her little girl, with a handsome child of eight years old; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as good cook and to assist with washing, the other as first-class waitress; both are competent and have excellent City recommendations from their last place; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., cor 25th-st., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced person, with good recommendations; is fully competent of the care of children, or would like to wait on young ladies; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, and is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days at the bakery, No. 208 7th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply No. 275 6th-av.; none but a gentleman's family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; unquestionable City reference given. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a highly-respectable person who is in every respect competent; has lived with the best families in this City, to whom she can refer. Call or address Mrs. C. L., No. 395 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, young girls, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.; City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG in the country, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would go in the country. Call for two days at No. 341 East 23d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a first-class family; understands the best cooking; has no objections to go to Newport; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 5 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing and fluting, a situation in the City or country for the Summer; does up finery in style. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS: understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the day or month; good City reference given. Call at No. 116 West 18th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to do a little chamberwork if required; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children or do plain sewing; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or to wait on a lady and sew; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 132 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, A SITuation to go to Europe as nurse, or would take charge of an invalid lady. Can be seen at, or address C. W., for one week, at her present employer's, No. 143 East 35th-st., new number.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 1,414 Broadway, near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, pastry, all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call No. at 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and to assist in housekeeping, or to do chamberwork; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook who can furnish references from first-class families either in the City or country. Address or call at No. 436 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress in a private family; can give first-class City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress; has good City reference; or would assist in chamberwork or fine washing; either City or country. Can be seen for two days at 31 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a respectable female to go in the country; best of City reference given from last place. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook or housekeeper in the absence of the family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 430 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; City reference given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 237 East 18th-st., old No. 168.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; would assist in washing or take a laundress' place; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in the store, No. 147 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO: ONE AS cook and first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to go to the country with a family; understands milk and butter; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived nine years; left on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Also, a young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is capable of both. Address or call No. 189 Lexington-av., corner 27th-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; understands English and American cooking; best of City references can be given. Also, by a competent laundress; both wish to live in the same family; either city or country. Call at No. 265 7th-av., corner of West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, with excellent City reference; understands her business in all its branches—pastry, soup, jelly and game; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for days at No. 308 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD OPERATOR, EMPLOYment in a private family, by the day or week; can cut and make ladies' and gentlemen's underclothes of every description; also, children's clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, which she can take with her if required. Call at or address No. 600 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress; thoroughly understands French fluting, and her business in all its branches, and chamberwork, if required; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook, and pastry, game, soup and all family cooking, and understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women—sisters—together; one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference can be given from their last employers. Call for two days at No. 143 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a respectable private family, hotel or boarding-house; capable of taking charge of a linen room in the above establishments; is a good sewer; would go out by the day to work until permanently suited; reference given. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands operating; or will take care of children; family going to Newport preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., in the corset-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress and light chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 295½ 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch woman as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 102 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to assist with growing children; would like to travel with a family; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse; is fully capable to take entire charge and bring up by hand if required; would go to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to nurse and sew or as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; is neat and smart about her work; good City reference given. Apply at No. 133 West 36th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and the use of a sewing-machine. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 234 Madison-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Apply at No. 450 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 126 10th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room. Has best of City references from her last employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; none but private families need apply; can give the best of reference; call at her present employer's, No. 44 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as seamstress; can dress ladies' hair, if required; has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of children; long experienced in nursing; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 Madison-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and fine washing; good reference for both; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 263 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 40th-st. (new No. 210.)

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York, a young girl to take care of a child and do light chamber-work; neat sewer preferred; a superior girl required, and will find a permanent home. Address, for three days, E. E., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman as a good cook and baker, and to wash and iron; lived two and a half years in her last place, to which she refers. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or week; has her own machine; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. Apply at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS to go by the day or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call at the fancy-store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has ten years' best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 39 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook, and to do plain washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 247 West 27th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO hire by the day with families to do house-cleaning or to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 10th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; understands French fluting in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 295½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 312 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY'S MONTHLY NURSE, now disengaged, an engagement with some ladies; has first-class City reference. A note addressed to Station D, Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds. Can be seen at No. 208 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st., front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a private family, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references given. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; can give four years' City reference. Apply at No. 437 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as general houseworker in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 886 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as lady's maid; can dress hair in any style; six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 119 (new No. 153) West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent woman a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 526 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as laundress; eight years in her last place; in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 486 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid, plain sewing and to take care of a child; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 113 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; country preferred; best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 139 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 746 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress or child's nurse; can dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call at No. 213 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook and assist with the washing in a small family. Call at No. 746 6th-av. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress who is a dressmaker and milliner. Apply at her present employer's, No. 47 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 111 West 11th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and can give good City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress. Apply at her present employers, No. 18 Washington-square, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City references. Call at 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to mind children. Call for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 47 West 44th-st., rooms over a private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF steady and industrious habits to do kitchen work or housework in a nice family; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and seven months. Call for two days at No. 148 East 42d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; country preferred; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; understands the sewing-machine; willing and obliging; has best City references from last places. Call at No. 342 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN OR the country, by two experienced girls with first-class City references; one as cook and first-class washer and ironer, the other as experienced chambermaid and waitress; together or separate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., next door to Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is a professed laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as laundress and to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 154 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a competent person as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the nursery; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook and assistant washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 59 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth door from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's washing; can do fluting; has City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, A house to take charge of for the Summer; has excellent City reference. Call or address a note to SEAMSTRESS, No. 438 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY Protestant woman as cook in a small family. Can be seen at her last place, No. 88 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WORK by the day or week. Address a note to SEAMSTRESS, No. 438 East 14th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A situation for a faithful and highly competent girl, who has been in her service five years, with a family going to Europe, either as nurse or to wait upon a family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 East 24th-st., (new No. 128.)

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 57 East 21st-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; families in City and country as also Summer houses, supplied with cooks and first-class servants; also with German and colored help, male and female.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, &c., WANTING GOOD servants, German girls, for City or country, can be suited promptly at the large American and Foreign Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, &c., wanting good, capable, civil servants and German girls, can be suited promptly, City or country, at the large American and Foreign Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a valuable and competent woman as nurse; she is a Protestant and can be highly recommended from her present employer's. Apply at No. 50 East 24th-st., (new number 128,) between 9 and 1.

A GERMAN DRESSMAKER, WHO understands her business perfectly, will go out sewing by the day in private family. Address E. L., Station D.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF EDUCATION and experience, and who can furnish the highest reference, desires a position as housekeeper or governess. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 331 6th-av., third floor.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED wet nurses want situations at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 Sixth-st., near Bowery.

FAMILIES WHO WANT FEMALE SERvants will call at Mrs. BRANDEL'S Intelligence Office, No. 18 Stanton-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; can milk and do plain gardening; willing to make himself useful; can give good City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single Englishman of long experience in this country; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c., vegetables, fruits and pleasure-grounds. Apply to J. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or at No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has first-class reference; can drive four in hand if required; is a Protestant. Call or address W. G., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; very best of references; last employer can be referred to. Address W. W., No. 253 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; is willing and obliging and has the best of City reference. Call on or address M. A., at Coleman's harness-maker, No. 152 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO HAS lived with the most respectable families in this City, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references. Address A. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS groom by one who is a good, careful driver; City or country; can show good City reference. Call or address A. H., sale stable, corner of 40th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant man who understands his business and can come well recommended from his last employers. Address, by note for two days, WILLIAM, No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to drive a truck or express; is a good hand about horses and knows the City well; the best of reference will be given for five years. Address M. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man in City or country; has good reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; he is competent and careful. Can be seen at 1,380 Broadway for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address B. W. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN and gardener, single, a situation; has first-class references; is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office of Lynn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN ASSISTANT farmer by a single man, a Scotchman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is not afraid of work. Call on or address J. M., at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call on or address J. M., at his present employer's, No. 46 East 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable steady man; understands his business in all its branches perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as groom and coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; also, understands the care of road horses. State where you can be seen in the evening by note to M. C., No. 19 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady young man, who fully understands his business; can furnish the best of reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or vegetable gardener; understands both thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, a situation as coachman; no incumbrance; understands his business; prefers the country. Address S. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation; is a married man; no spurious counterfeit in the man or the probation of his business. Address J. M. Q., Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, or coachman and groom; has first-class City references. Apply to, or address, my late employer, Mr. G., No. 19 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; is a good driver, and knows the City well; can be well recommended. Address, for two days, C. C. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged man, unmarried; has first-class City and country reference; is willing to be useful and obliging. Address J. M, Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman; understands the business; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; no objection to country or City; good City reference from his last place. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 187 Mott-st., rear building. THOMAS BARNHAM.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A dry goods or any other store; been over a year in grocery; has quick adaptability for any kind of work. Address M. LOGAN, No. 235 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Address K. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUation as coachman; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 47 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., Campbell's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and gardener, with the best of City references. Address Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER WHO has had the charge of first-class places with extensive hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, &c., an engagement; advertiser is a man of culture and education, is fully competent and willing to instruct during his leisure hours in the English, German, French and Latin, also mathematics, botany, zoology, history, practical surveying, &c. Address H, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, without incumbrance; will be disengaged by the 15th of May on account of his employer going to Europe; can produce the best of references. Can be seen morning and evening at No. 22 Lexington-av. until engaged, or address a note to M. R. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very experienced and responsible young man, either in City or country; is a very competent and careful driver; understands fully the care and treatment of horses; refers to his last employer, and will be found a neat and valuable coachman. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver, also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has fourteen years' of the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN English Protestant, in any part of the country; is a good groom, driver, vegetable and lawn gardener, &c.; the highest references of ability, sobriety, &c., can be given. Call or address S. TYRRELL, No. 63 New-Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man who thoroughly understands the above work and the care of a gentleman's place in general; is not afraid of work; would be willing to go to any part of the State; can produce the best of City reference. Address for three days C. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a coachman and gardener; is careful and obliging; understands all about horses and harness; has recommendations to that effect from his last employer. Call, or address J. G., No. 57 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of fast horses and the breaking and training of young horses; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address N. N. Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, a Protestant, as coachman, who understands the care of horses, carriages and harness in every particular; would prefer a situation in the country; can produce good reference. Address T. S., hat-store, No. 501 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man and wife, without family, to take charge and keep in order a gentleman's house for the Summer; or as janitor in a school or public building; can give the best of City reference. Address P. A. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man with the highest City references, employment; is a good penman, strong, and active, and willing to accept any situation that may offer. Address T. R., care of Goudding & Co., No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—WANTED, A SITuation in a hotel where the services of a good cabinet maker would be useful in repairing and keeping the furniture in good order. Address E. G. E., Box No. 14 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 17 YEARS, WISHes to learn a trade; no objection to the carpenter or plumbing. Call, for two days, at No. 285 West 17th-st. Inquire for L. MAHER.

EIGHTH-AVENUE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE for mechanics, clerks, male and female servants, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, cooks, girls for factories. Office No. 301 31st-st., corner of 8th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD City references and general knowledge of business, conversant with English, French, German and Italian, a situation as clerk, interpreter or traveling agent; salary moderate. Address M. S., No. 91½ Elm-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS worked in dry goods, a situation in a wholesale or retail store; does not care for much salary; best of reference given. Address C., Box No. 21[illegible] *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY at Yonkers, New-York, two superior servants; Protestants preferred; one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to do plain sewing; they must be capable and willing to do the entire work of a small house, and well recommended by former employers. Call at No. 68 Broadway; room No. 1.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; she must be smart and tidy, a good baker and good disposition, and have good City reference; the family very small. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK FOR THE COUNTRY; must understand the care of milk and making butter. Apply on Wednesday, before 12, at No. 98 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A COOK TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a family of three, one hour's distance from the City. Call this morning, between 9½ and 11 o'clock, at P. Roberts', No. 95 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, AS FARMER and plain gardener, on a small place near the City; a cottage on the place. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; City reference required. Apply at No. 425 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork a short distance in the country; must be a good plain cook; family small. Inquire at 228 West-st.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE LIBerty to inform his patrons and the public that he has taken the large and spacious buildings Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., (next block above, opposite side of the street,) where he will continue to supply them as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—Special and local, for every town and county in New-Jersey, by a long-established and first-class Company. Energetic men of good address will find this an opportunity for permanent and profitable business. Address, with references, LIFE INSURANCE, Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York City.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eighth Annual Examination of the members of the graduating class of this institution, preparatory to their admission to the Bar, will be held at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2½ o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE FOR sale at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

1. Stationary Horizontal Steam Engine, 15 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, in good order and of excellent construction and workmanship, and sold only because it will be no longer needed. The engine is now in daily use at the Arsenal, and can be examined every working day by any one wishing to purchase. Offers will be received subject to approval of the Chief of Ordnance. For sale subsequent to 10th of May, 1867.

P. V. HAGNER,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y. April 2, 1867.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
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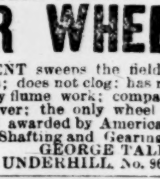
MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER



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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ANGELO, TYRANT OF PADUA. Adelaide Ristori in her role of Thisbe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SHAMROCK, THE FLOWER OF ERIN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, S. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Geo. H. Clarke, Thos. Morris, Stuart Robson, Humphrey Bland, A. W. Fenno, Harry Wall, N. Deuker, J. M. Davenport, Miss Kate Newton, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S CONCERT.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MRS. FOX'S CONCERT, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Signor Randolfi, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Henry Schmitz and Mr. G. W. Colby.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our first dispatch yesterday stated that there was distrust in financial circles, because, notwithstanding the preliminaries for peace, France and Prussia still continued their war preparations.

The Peace Congress met in London yesterday. It was reported that the leading Powers hesitate about guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg, and that the people of the Duchy are in favor of annexation to Belgium.

The British Government has accepted the Liberal amendment to the Reform Bill allowing franchise to lodgers.

Two more Fenian leaders have been found guilty of treason, and one acquitted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two Custom-house officials at Galveston, Texas, named NORRIS and CROOKS, while on duty in that harbor in a small boat recently were upset. When the boat capsized her ballast broke out, and she floated bottom upward, drifting out to sea, the two men clinging to her bottom. Mr. NORRIS lashed himself to the bottom, and thus the men floated all night and a portion of the next day. They were in the water 17 hours, when Mr. CROOKS discovered that his companion had died of exposure. The boat finally drifted near the land, and Mr. CROOKS began to swim and reached the shore alive. The people went out in another boat, picked up the body and towed the capsized boat into shore. The wife of the deceased had just arrived at Galveston to meet her husband, but only in time to receive his body.

Saturday evening, while two little boys were out in a row-boat, on the Quinnipiac River, at Fair Haven, Conn., the youngest fell overboard and the other jumped out of the boat to save his companion, and in endeavoring to do so was drowned. The youngest lad was rescued by parties near. The lads were brothers, and had been in Fair Haven but a few days, where they had been sent to spend the Summer at school, by their parents, who reside in New-York. The boy who was drowned was about ten years old.

The new Mayor, FOSTER BLODGETT, and the Council of Augusta, Ga., recently appointed by Gen. POPE, were inaugurated on the 3d inst. The Mayor delivered a brief address, advising economy in the administration of the City Government, and urging the Council to perform their duties with a firm determination to do equal justice to all men under the law. These officers are to serve until registration can be completed and an election held in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The steamer *Como* was burned on Thursday night last, while lying at Hall's Bluff, on Trinity River, Texas, waiting for a cargo of cotton. Capt. SWIFT, the pilot, was drowned while attempting to swim ashore. He had $1,500 in gold on board, which was lost. The trunk, rifled of its contents, drifted ashore. The remainder of the crew were saved. The boat is a total loss; insured in Galveston for $20,000.

JAMES McCLOSKY and JOHN JOYCE, aged respectively 18 and 20 years, got into a quarrel in regard to a young girl, at Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela River, on Sunday evening, when McCLOSKY struck JOYCE a single blow with his fist, knocking him down. As JOYCE fell he was kicked by McCLOSKY. Bystanders interfered to prevent further violence, and on raising JOYCE from the floor he was found to be dead. McCLOSKY was arrested.

In the woods near Breslun, C. W., a few days since, two lads, brothers, found and ate of a root which they supposed to be wild parsnip, but which proved a deadly poison. In half an hour after partaking of it one of them fell dead, and the other one had just sufficient strength to reach home and inform his parents of the fate that had befallen his brother, when he too fell a corpse.

Judge MILLER, of the United States District Court at Milwaukee, has granted an injunction against the Directors of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, prohibiting the consolidation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, or the paying of any dividends, or any money on account of stock issued by the President and Board of Directors.

[illegible]

ground that the prisoner is insane, and offer evidence to prove that he has been subject to epileptic fits, and that he has made several attempts to commit suicide.

The workingmen of St. Louis, who are striving to enforce the Eight-hour Law, held a meeting on Monday night. A series of resolutions was adopted, wherein the workmen express their determination to enforce the law, to accept a fair reduction of wages, and pledge themselves to abstain from all violence.

The Albany *Evening Journal* reiterates its statement that the famous Athens cut-off is to come into immediate use. It states that the first passenger boat for Athens will leave this City Sunday evening next.

JAMES ADAMS, proprietor of a "pretty waiter girl" saloon in St. Louis, has been sentenced to be imprisoned six months and pay a fine of $100, for employing girls as waiters, contrary to law.

LOCAL NEWS.

An interesting case, entitled FREDERICK W. ALLEN *vs.* ROBERT R. BRIDGER and JOHN BRIDGER, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge WELLS. It involves the title to about $30,000 worth of property, owned by a loyal North Carolinian, and which was, in the Spring of 1862, confiscated by act of the Confederate Government, and sold to the defendants as the highest bidders. The case came up yesterday on the argument of a demurrer to the answer, and the important question is, whether the ordinances of the so-called Confederate Government, and the statutes of a disloyal State made in pursuance of those ordinances, can be set up as a defence in our Courts. After a long argument, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

Lieut. HOUTHEAD, of the Thirty-second Infantry, United States Army, had leave of absence from Governor's Island, where he was stationed. Soon after he went on shore he was arrested on a civil process, on the ground that he had contracted a debt which he failed to pay, and that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court. The Government, learning that he was in the hands of Sheriff KELLY, caused a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued, and yesterday the Lieutenant was taken before Judge SUTHERLAND, who, after hearing the facts, sent the Lieutenant back to his regiment on Governor's Island.

During a drunken row which occurred on Tuesday night, at a shanty in First-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street, PATRICK McCABE, the occupant of the place, beat a neighbor named JOHN COLEMAN with a club, fracturing his skull so severely that it is thought that he will not recover. McCABE was committed by Justice KELLY, to await the result of COLEMAN's injuries.

The Commission on Life Saving Inventions met yesterday at their rooms in Wall-street. Numerous devices and apparatus were submitted and their merits discussed. The proposed tests at the Brooklyn Navy-yard of corrugated iron, anchors, chain, &c., were not made, owing to the want of proper facilities in the yard.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge RUSSEL sentenced GEORGE BURNETT, who was convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences, to the State Prison for three years, and Recorder HACKETT decided against the constitutionality of the Boat Law.

The fifty-first anniversary of the New-York Sunday-school Union was celebrated yesterday. The annual meeting of the Society took place at the Calvary Baptist Church, when addresses were made by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

The rain put a stop to the game of base ball between the Irvington and Eureka Clubs, which was commenced at Irvington, N. J., yesterday. But two innings were played, the score standing: Irvington, 17; Eureka, 12.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, *alias* Owen Sullivan, was held for trial yesterday by Coroner GOVER on a charge of murdering MICHAEL FARRELL, at No. 126 Mott-street, on Monday, a jury having rendered a verdict against him.

JENNY HORTON was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER on a charge of having caused the death of CHARLES ANDREAS AMSHALIN by a pistol-shot wound, inflicted at a ball held on the 22d ult.

Yesterday the Anti-Slavery Society held its Anniversary, morning and evening, at Steinway Hall. Addresses were delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANNA DICKINSON, Col. HIGGINSON, and others.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding, in the action of JOHN H. HALLOCK *vs.* HARRIET HALLOCK.

The total number of deaths recorded in this City last week was 426, being 23 more than the number reported in the previous week, and 13 less than in the corresponding week of last year.

Business was less active yesterday in produce and merchandise. Corn fell off 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel, under a pressure to realize. Cotton was a shade cheaper. Cut Meats were dearer. Other articles varied little. Freights were more active.

Legislative Corruption Once More.

In discussing the subject of Legislative Corruption, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"If those who are clamoring about corruption have the evidence that warrants their assertions, *why do they not produce it in some distinct and unequivocal form?* If they have not this evidence, we ask what their assertions amount to, more than the *vague gossip of the slanderer*, who hopes to profit by detracting from the reputation of his neighbor, or who finds a malicious satisfaction for himself in destroying the good repute of others?"

This is the view of the case on which the *Journal* feels justified in denouncing as false the statements which we, in common with others, have made on this subject. We can scarcely believe that even the *Journal* itself regards it as satisfactory. We have endeavored repeatedly to draw its attention to certain features of the case which furnish a conclusive answer, but without success. We will try once more.

By the law of the State the man who *pays* a bribe, and the member of the Legislature who *receives* it, are held equally guilty and are subjected on conviction to the same punishment—namely, imprisonment. *Each is the only witness against the other.* Cannot the *Journal* understand why it is that neither will come forward to furnish "evidence" against the other?

But the outsider who pays the money may inform an editor of the facts, and upon that information the editor may feel not only warranted, but in duty bound to assert the general fact that corruption prevails, and to demand such measures as will provide a remedy. Is there anything in this either unusual or censurable?

The *Journal* may say that a man who thus confesses himself guilty of having paid for votes is not a trustworthy witness. But this is not true. He may be a perfectly reliable man, whose word is thoroughly good; of this each person must be his own judge. But why, then, will he not give evidence in legal form, so that the guilty member may be convicted and punished? Because he cannot do it without convicting and punishing himself at the same time. The reason is natural and sufficient. The law, moreover, in other cases does not assume that a man who confesses himself guilty of crime is not a trustworthy witness against others. It provides expressly for such testimony, and rewards men by releasing them from the punishment of their crimes, who turn State's evidence against their accomplices.

And now will the *Journal* inform us why it is that the Legislature persists so obstinately in maintaining this barrier, by which all evidence of corruption is shut out? It calls for "evidence,"—it demands "proof,"—it denounces those who make charges of bribery [illegible], tangible, accessible *evidence* [illegible] time. Yet it keeps on its statute-book a law threatening every man who can give this evidence with the State Prison if he ventures to do so! Is not this clamor for "evidence" under such circumstances palpably insincere? And is the *Journal* serving the cause of legislative purity or of publich morality by echoing it?

If the conductors of the public Press are convinced, by evidence which satisfies them of the fact, that bribery and corruption prevail in the halls of legislation, it is their duty as recognized guardians of the public welfare, to proclaim the fact and demand for it the attention of those who alone have the power to investigate and to remedy it. The Press is not bound to submit legal evidence of whatever it may say. It is responsible to the law for calumnies and for injustice to private character,—and that responsibility it is perfectly willing to meet in this case as in all others. But when it denounces a public abuse or a public wrong, it is not bound to submit the legal evidence necessary to convict the guilty parties. It is for the parties assailed to challenge inquiry, if they dare; and it is for the public body whose honor and honesty are impugned to vindicate them if they can.

In this matter the charges have been clear, bold and direct. They have implicated men in public position, explicitly, by name, in acts which ought to render them infamous, and which, if they were men of honor who cared in the least for their personal reputations as such, they would resent by every means in their power. They do not resent them! They submit to them with the cringing subservience of conscious criminals. And, instead of purging itself of their presence, and trying to cleanse its character from the foul stain of these damning accusations, the legislative body to which these men belong, throws around them the special protection of its laws and sits down, "infamous and contented," within the ramparts it has erected for the impunity of its own crimes.

The Southern Chivalry.

There is nothing very remarkable in having it reported from Richmond that Mr. H. R. POLLARD, of that place, had proposed to himself a lecturing tour through the unreconstructed States, selecting as the theme of his discourses "The Chivalry of the South." And it may not surprise very many persons here that the military authorities deemed it expedient to lay a restraint upon the lecturer.

It may still be doubted, however, whether Gen. WILCOX's order forbidding POLLARD to appear before a Virginia audience will not (aside from the general question of the right of speech) do more to gratify the Richmond editor's morbid craving for notoriety, than if he had been allowed to carry out his plan. POLLARD is just about as much a representative man of the South as Colorado JEWETT is of the American people generally. The art and trade of both, like that of wiser and more solid people, is to live. But they differ from the latter in this, among other things, that they must live in the eyes of the public. To the Virginia fire-eater the quiet obscurity which might save him from ridicule would be certain death. And it will be strange if it do not turn out that POLLARD's purpose is better served in having made himself again the subject of official discipline, than if he had been allowed to roar himself hoarse over "The Chivalry" in every State of the South from Richmond to Galveston.

Only a few months have elapsed since this gentleman found it necessary to the maintenance of the kind of popularity he seeks, to make his newspaper an organ for the propagation of rebel doctrines as venomous as any preached during the war. Military interference on that occasion seemed to be absolutely demanded, unless the authority of the Government was to be brought into contempt. But it may not be so clear that a lecture professing to deal historically with "The Chivalry," however absurdly pretentious and extravagant, can well come under the cognizance of the Commanding Generals. If there are any number of fools at the South, great or small, that care at this hour to be drawn off from the practical business of life, or made to forget the bread-and-butter necessities of the present in a wild, and visionary, and profitless contemplation of the past, it hardly seems worth while to make any forcible attempt to convert them to a different way of viewing matters. Most people of ordinary judgment, even at the South, we venture to think, have begun to estimate agitators of the class of the Pollards at their true value. The "sharp misery" of poverty and hunger and ruined homes is not to be assuaged by ravings over a dead social system. When political affairs at the South have readjusted themselves and all the States have resumed their place within the Union, there will be time and opportunity for more careful thinkers—men of more judgment, ballast and character than Mr. POLLARD—to deal with the origin and progress of the struggle for Southern independence, and to do justice, as well, both to the irresponsible agitators who fanned the flame of rebellion, and to the marvelous courage, energy and endurance with which the rebel army carried on the war. Such a subject in the hands of an unscrupulous and blatant partisan could only be burlesqued. Mr. POLLARD might better have been allowed to learn this from sober and reflecting Southerners, than from any other quarter, military or civil.

Our Outcast Children.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction report that there are in New-York 30,000 children under twelve and over five years of age, whose guardianship is such that they are utterly deprived of the advantages of Common School training, who are without homes, and who are growing up outcasts in a community where millions are levied every year for the support of a free educational system. This is a most extraordinary statement. Who is to blame? Or is anyone to blame? It is useless going back for an answer to the origin (even if that were possible) of these misbegotten creatures. Misfortune, error and crime become so blended, in tracing the early life of juvenile city outcasts, that the pursuit of the inquiry becomes too distressing to be followed. The unfortunates are with us. They are a charge upon society, come from where they may. No good citizen can shirk his individual share of responsibility, for seeing, at least, the best available agencies put in force to prevent their going to swell the lists of our criminal population. Not this report of the Commissioners alone, but the experience of all great communities, goes to show that the juvenile thief once sent to prison, comes back thence a more hardened criminal than when he entered the House of Correction. Our Industrial Homes and Boys' Reformatories probably present the best compromise yet found between institutions of a purely disciplinary kind and those in which the penalty of sharp labor and rigid confinement is enforced. And yet we see, after looking to the unequaled liberality by which our correctional institutions are sustained, the general vigilance, fidelity and painstaking of the superintending officials, and the acknowledged disinterestedness of the Commissioners—how far the public efforts have come short of overtaking the rank growth of ignorance and vice at our doors. Prussia has long practiced the compulsory system of education, applying it to gentle and simple alike. Massachusetts is experimenting in the same line. A smart and popular, if not profound London evening journal is likely to make a moderate sensation by urging the practice of Prussia and the experiment of Massachusetts upon the lively and impressible English mind. Whether we here in New-York, with our jargon of languages in the lower strata of society, can do anything under the same involuntary methods to catch hold of the 30,000 young vagrants that fill our gutters is doubtful. But experiments in our educational, as in our industrial system will have to be made, if we are to hold our rank as an enlightened city.

The Eight-Hour Law in the West.

It has from the first been apparent to people who take the trouble to think, that the enactment of an eight-hours' labor law would not prove to be the ultimatum of the class of workmen that form the leaders in all such movements.

Those who ask for legal protection against the hard necessities of a toiling life, are of the same class as those that usually prefer *striking* for higher wages, to winning advancement and commanding respect, by thorough application and prudent habits. Illinois, the first State we believe, to give the law a trial, is now enjoying the cheerful experience of testing its workings. On Thursday last, some thousands of workmen and boys undertook to enforce the Eight-Hour Law in Chicago, by taking possession of the machine-shops, planing mills, lumber-yards, car-shops, railroad depots and other points where honest, steady workmen were to be found at their daily task. The authorities of the city appear to have done their best to check the progress of the disturbance; but a spirit of lawlessness, unknown in previous strikes, has clearly been fostered by the worse than needless interference of the Legislature between the employed and their employers.

The same condition of affairs, but accompanied with less of a physical force demonstration, prevails in other parts of Illinois. At Springfield the eight-hour strikers already number nearly a thousand. The Wabash and Western, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Companies refuse to recognize the eight-hour system, and at several points on both roads the employes have struck.

In St. Louis, where there is a State law similar to that of Illinois, mechanics of various crafts have agreed to strike not alone upon the eight-hour question, but on a demand for more wages as well! Labor in St. Louis commands a higher price than in almost any other city of the United States, in spite of the comparative dullness and the embarrassments from which business of almost all kinds has suffered. But what is that to those who stand upon the high ground that the Legislature is bound to secure to them short hours of toil, abundant employment, liberal wages, and a generally improved state of existence? To attempt to show such men that ten hours' faithful daily service will produce twenty per cent. worth more of manufactured stuffs, than eight hours' service, would be words thrown away. It would be vain even to try a common illustration on them. In a factory where, under the old system, ten thousand dollars' worth is sent out every week, the year's loss under the new system of reduced hours would simply amount to $100,000. That sum, at a reduced rate of wages, corresponding to the shortening of the working-day, would not involve, perhaps, a great loss to the proprietor. But it would represent, first, a special loss to each individual workman, and would be so much deducted from the industrial wealth of the country. Are these points ever canvassed at all at the meetings of Working-men's Unions?

The short-hour strike has extended even as far to the northwest as the thriving commercial capital of Wisconsin. And there is every reason to expect that the stimulus given to strikers of every degree by the interference of State Legislatures, will cause the movement to spread, until hard experience brings the deluded workmen to their senses, and to some proper understanding of economic laws.

Financial "Operations"—A Heavy Blow at Mining Stocks.

Boston contributes rather more than its quota to the record of startling operations in the financial world. But yesterday we heard of frauds in connection with bank officers, and an investigation into the transactions of divers banks is understood to be still in progress. Now there are tidings of another sensation: a mammoth operator suspending payment and passing into custody on charges seriously affecting his reputation, and tidings of over-issues in the stock of more than one copper mining company.

Among prudent speculators mining companies never have been highly estimated. Than *bona fide* mining enterprises, honestly conceived and judiciously conducted, there would seem to be few better investments. There is no reason except bad management why they should entail heavy losses upon the stockholders, and there are many reasons why, with proper management, they should be exceedingly profitable. It has happened, however, that mining projects have been seized upon as peculiarly suitable for the purposes of speculative sharpers. Perhaps it is because representations of mineral riches admit of the most plausible exaggeration; perhaps because the long interval which must always elapse between the beginning of a scheme and the trial-point of its failure or success is favorable to transactions of the "long" or "short" order. Whatever the explanation the fact is indisputable. Mining projects are for the most part "sharp" projects—projects in which the few parties to certain "rings" play upon the gullibility and purses of the many who are outside the "rings." It was so twelve or thirteen years ago, when Lake Superior copper schemes were in full blast. It was so in 1864-'5, when Superior again came into view, when Canada furnished the data for a dozen barefaced frauds, when Colorado yielded its full share to the demand for fancy stocks, and when oil companies sprang into being faster than Jonah's gourd, and perished almost as quickly. The record is a terrible one—black in its stories of fraud, false pretences, disaster and bankruptcy.

Now come these Boston revelations, to revive men's dread of mining enterprises in general, and of Colorado and Lake Superior enterprises in particular. Recent activity in mining stocks turns out to be wholly the result of the operation known as "cornering,"—a game played by a few keen-witted individuals, by which they impart a market price to stocks far in excess of their value. Those who recently bought Corydon at $8, cannot dispose of it at $1. And copper companies enjoying the favor of the Franklin have experienced a tumble which tells of disappointment and ruin to innocent investors.

Nor is this all, or even the worst. It is not only a case of operating to put up stocks beyond their worth. It is a case of downright fraud, in the over-issue of stocks, which, like the Franklin, have sold readily at high rates. We presume that innocent holders of fraudulently issued certificates will be protected. But the original stockholders must suffer from the fraud, and the circumstance that it has been for some time undetected naturally awakens anxiety as to the possibility of frauds in other concerns of a similar character.

The exposure is suggestive. It indicates not only the practices to which operators may resort when "cornered" too tightly, but also the absence of any efficient check upon the management of mining companies. With a really efficient audit over-issues of stock would either be impossible or would be so quickly detected that their perpetrators could not hope for impunity. Experience long ago showed, however, that nothing worthy of being called an audit is in existence, so far as the great majority of mining companies are concerned. The promoters and officers are left to manage matters according to their own convenience. They make the nominal capital to suit themselves; they issue stock on terms of their own choice; they may incur debt without let or hindrance; and then, by dexterous combinations they may contrive to delude and cheat the over-credulous persons who tempt fortune by dabbling in mining shares. The system is rotten to the core, and there is no present likelihood of its amendment.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Anti-Slavery Society ought at least to change its name, even if it continues its organization, now that Slavery has been abolished and forever prohibited. The purposes for which it was originally formed, and which are announced in its name, having nothing to do with its action now. A perusal of its proceedings yesterday, and especially of WENDELL PHILLIPS' speeches, will furnish conclusive evidence of this. Mr. PHILLIPS, as usual, devoted himself mainly to denunciations of everybody who does not concur and cooperate with him in his devotion to a special object—the elevation to place and power of the negro. Congress, the President, the Supreme Court, Gen. GRANT and the newspaper Press all come in for the most sweeping condemnation. He demands the immediate impeachment and removal of the President, and declares that "every hour that Congress puts off this action, insults the nation, disgraces its law, jeopards its future, delays justice, and makes more and more innocent blood cry to God against us." This is a very formidable *anathema*, but we doubt whether it will avail to reawaken the impeachment fever. The closest watch upon the Supreme Court is recommended,—the Southern negroes are warned against trusting the whites,—the next Presidential election is commended to special care,—a demand is made that Gov. EYRE shall not go unwhipped of justice,—and England is roundly berated as incapable of anything good "until its malignant aristocracy is crushed, as ours has been, in the strong grasp of a sovereign people." This cheerful philosopher and humanitarian dealt out an hour or two of vigorous vituperation of which this is the key-note, and wound up by demanding the confiscation of rebel lands and their division among the negroes. Col. HIGGINSON avowed his distrust of the negro voters, especially in the country districts of the South. They are ignorant and unreliable. He thought giving them homesteads would do them good. The proceedings of the Society excite somewhat less interest than usual.

Mr. WEED, in reply to the Albany *Evening Journal*, which had made a very sharp and unjust attack upon Surveyor WAKEMAN, in regard to compromising suits for the violation of the law, gives a piece of interesting information on that subject. He says that "soon after the appointment of the late PRESTON KING, as Collector, the Surveyor advised and the Collector adopted the policy of referring all such cases to the United States District Attorney. That course was adopted, and is now in practice." This is certainly an improvement on the old practice under which these suits were compromised solely in the discretion of the Custom-house officials. We do not deem it quite clear that there is any legal authority for such compromises, even with the assent and advice of the District Attorney.

One of the *Tribune's* Washington correspondents has been appointed to a lucrative office by President JOHNSON. This, certainly, affords a striking illustration of doing good to one's enemies. President JOHNSON has been subjected to very vehement denunciation and abuse in a good many quarters,—but in none more steadily, systematically and recklessly than in the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*. We believe that, in spite of all that has been said of the President's using his patronage to reward his friends and punish his enemies, he has done less of it than any one of his predecessors since the time of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. He has kept in office, or has reappointed, a very large number of the most ultra and vehement of his traducers in various sections of the country, as the records show. Yet not the slightest notice is taken of such instances, while every nomination which he makes of a man supposed to be his friend, is trumpeted as proof of the style in which the Government patronage is prostituted, for his personal ends. The President's course in regard to appointments, has been on the whole exceedingly liberal and tolerant,—far more so than that of either branch of Congress. No parallel can be found, in the whole record of his action, for the action of Congress in regard to our Minister in Portugal; in petty, mean-spirited spite that challenges competition. In fact, a very large proportion of the recent appointments have been made by the members of Congress themselves.

The induction of Judge BLATCHFORD in the United States District Court yesterday was naturally an occasion of a good deal of interest. A large number of members of the Bar were present,—very few of whom could go back in memory to the time when the retiring Judge first took his seat, and to most of whom his presence on the Bench was the only thing that had not changed within their recollection. The Court-room and its surroundings, the officers in attendance, the lawyers practicing at its Bar, have all changed—but through all these changes the same judicial mind has presided. This longevity of public service is becoming quite as rare in our Courts as in other departments,—and the close of such a cycle may very properly be marked by special observances. And it was also eminently proper that the retirement of Judge BETTS should be made the occasion for a recognition by the Bar of the distinguished ability which has marked his discharge of judicial functions.

We place no reliance in the statements of Washington correspondents who aver that negotiations have been opened by the Government for the purchase of the British possessions on the Pacific Coast. They will probably fall into the Union some day, but it will be either because of the will of the people of British Columbia, or because of events which do not wait for negotiations. Meanwhile it is curious to observe the effect of the Washington story among the colonists themselves. The Victoria (Vancouver's Island) *Colonist* remarks editorially that "nine out of every ten men in the colony, under their present state of wretchedness and poverty, would welcome annexation to the United States." The circumstance is not surprising. The colonists in that region realize their dependence upon the Pacific States in peace and their own helplessness as against this country in the event of war. They are more nearly Californians than Britishers at all times, and have never been backward in the expression of their sympathies with the Union and its future. American citizens, too, dwell among them in great numbers, and have contributed vastly more than the patronage of the British Government to the development of the mineral riches of the country. Of annexation as an ultimate result we have no doubt, but it will not occur just yet.

The Southern friends of reconstruction under the law derive strength in their discussions from the emphatic assurances of Senator SHERMAN and others as to the determination of Congress to abide by the terms it has proclaimed. Senator WILSON has given encouragement to the same view during his present tour. He has declared more than once that the Republican Party has no desire to depart from the implied conditions of the Military Government Act. Mr. Speaker COLFAX, in his speech at the Union League Club on Monday night, takes the same ground. The party which has made the laws intend, he said, "to stand by them faithfully and literally if their terms are complied with by the rebel States in good faith and without evasion. They would be branded with dishonor," he added, "and their fame tarnished forever, if they did not." That is true. No party could disregard its own pledges, expressed or implied, and live. But what will Mr. STEVENS think, now that Mr. COLFAX is added to the list of those who "peddle out amnesty?"

Ex-Gov. PERRY takes a very singular view of the operation of the Reconstruction Law of Congress. He thinks confiscation by Congress better than to vote a negro government for the State, "which every man will do," he adds, "who votes for a Convention." But how will a refusal to vote obviate this difficulty? It cannot prevent the Convention. The election will take place, the Convention will be held and a State Constitution will be framed and submitted to the popular vote,—whether the whites who agree with Gov. PERRY assent to it or not. The only difference it will make will be that if they vote they can have a voice in shaping the Constitution; if not, the negroes will have it all their own way. One would think the case a very plain one, but Gov. PERRY evidently does not so regard it. He apprehends that the negro vote will control the State in any event, but it certainly will if the whites abstain from voting. And how are the latter to remedy the evil and better their condition? Suppose the negroes do obtain complete control of the State Government, and justify the worst apprehensions of the whites—what can the whites do about it?

Getting married and dying are generally regarded as the most important events in one's life, but they are getting to be too expensive to be indulged in except by the wealthier classes of the community. A wedding was recently celebrated in Canada in which *seven* clergymen officiated, and the established style of dresses, feasts, excursions, &c., is upon a corresponding scale. Nobody, moreover, can be respectably buried without a stereotyped number of carriages, a regular quantity of flowers, gloves and scarfs for pall-bearers, and other costly provisions for the sad ceremonial. All these things are generally surrendered to the discretion of the Sexton, who is instructed to provide "what is usual" on such occasions. There can be no doubt that this habit, which has come to be almost imperative, inflicts a great deal of needless suffering on those who cannot afford it, and who yet feel compelled to conform to custom. A little independence on the part of individuals is needed in these as in a good many other matters of even more importance. While everybody allows Mrs. Grundy to regulate all their affairs, social, personal and domestic, for them, there is very little room for either economy or comfort. And Mrs. Grundy is one of the most aggressive and grasping, as well as the most imperative of all our social tyrants. Suppose a few people should try the experiment for a while, of getting married and of being buried, in a style to suit themselves instead of Mrs. Grundy and the Sexton: it might not be wholly fruitless.

Just before the close of the late session the Legislature empowered the Police Commission to offer rewards for the apprehension of criminals, and provided the funds for such a purpose. Probably no more proper occasion for the exercise of this newly-acquired prerogative will present itself to the Commission than does the case of WAIBEL, the German grocer, who brutally murdered his wife in James-street on the morning of the 16th of April last, and, escaping almost from the grasp of a policeman, disappeared, and has not been heard of since. An impression obtains that this murderer must have made away with himself by drowning, and the sudden and mysterious manner in which he vanished favors such a theory. But as the case is still invested with doubt, the offering of a reward for information would certainly do no harm, and might perchance lead to his discovery.

The *Tribune* is very solemn and impressive in its warning that we "had better leave the Kohnstamm case alone." Yet we are not greatly awed or daunted by it. There is nothing in that case, so far as we are aware, which will not stand scrutiny—nothing, certainly, which disinclines us to defy any scrutiny which the *Tribune* or any other tribunal can bring to bear upon it. We regard its special rebuke to us for having said a word in correction of its misstatements as absurdly impertinent, but by no means remarkable on that account. Pardoning a criminal, whether done by a President or a Governor, is always a questionable proceeding, and there is always room for two opinions as to its wisdom and justice. We see nothing in this case to take it out of the usual category. The assertions of the *Tribune* that it was done hastily, without inquiry and without the knowledge of leading officials, prove to be incorrect. Nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that improper influences have decided the result.

If it should involve no breach of professional etiquette, might not the architects of the Broadway foot-bridge give the public some general information as to the probability of having the structure completed before the close of river navigation? It is not that any great number of way-farers are so impatient to try the experiment of elevated traveling, as that a natural curiosity exists in the public mind as to what the thing may *ultimately* come to. The bridge, it is a certain comfort to know, has already been tested as to its strength, a large number of the men of greatest weight in the Common Council having been conveyed to the centre of the span some time ago, whence they were enabled to survey the surging crowd below with perfect unconcern. That achievement would have been barely possible if there had been any weak point about the bridge. The next test in order, after the architects and builders shall have taken their own time to permit of its being made, will be one of more delicate nature, involving "a mighty deal of nice consideration" on matters which need not be unduly enlarged upon here or elsewhere. What is wanted just at this moment is a brief report of progress, if it should be general or even vague in its terms.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is rumored that a company of Russian speculators have purchased the entire *materiel* of the Paris Exhibition building, iron work, pillars, everything, for removal to St. Petersburg. Parisian gossip is busy with speculation as to what they intend to do with the huge framework, as they will scarcely attempt to open a new exhibition. A Winter garden has been suggested, or a riding-school for Cossack cavalry, as among the uses to which the ungainly gasometer might be put by the Russian Government. As the building will be delivered to the purchasers early in November, it will probably be closed to visitors in October. By that time, it is expected, everything will be arranged in perfect order, and it was hoped that the building would be kept open a month or two longer for the enjoyment of the public. But it is not to be.

Gen. CHANGARNIER proposes to organize a French National Guard mobile, answering to the Prussian *Landwehr*, on the following basis: In the first class he would place the unmarried men of from twenty to thirty-eight; in the second, widowers without children, from twenty to thirty-six; in the third, married men without children, from twenty to thirty-five; in the fourth, fathers of a single child, from twenty to thirty; in the fifth, fathers of several children, from twenty to twenty-nine. Gen. CHANGARNIER does not expressly stipulate that the "fathers" should be married, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of French morality, that, in case his plan is adopted, he will make his language more explicit on this point.

A curious bit of scandal is circulating in Paris, *apropos* of a series of *cartes de visite* representing ALEXANDER DUMAS père, and *Meess Addah*, as the Parisians call "The Menken," in all sorts of affectionate and peculiar attitudes. These *cartes* were for a day or two the talk of all the town, the great question being whether they were taken from nature or whether they were concocted by some sensational photographer. Whatever may have been the case, they were soon removed from the shop-windows, and there are rumors of a duel between the artist and the author of *Monte Christo*. The rumor that a marriage had been arranged between DUMAS and "The Menken" has been denied by authority. Even the eccentric novelist would hardly perpetrate so solemn a joke as this; and the graceful "Addah" is already pretty extensively married.

The City of Paris, already paralyzed by the tailors' strike, is threatened with another disaster. The coachmen and footmen have formed an organization to secure an increase of wages and to resist the interference of Monsieur or Madame in the arrangements of the stud and stable. Great consternation in consequence reigns in the higher circles of society. *Apropos* of this subject, the correspondent of a London paper writes that the wife of a retired tradesman, hearing that the coachman of her neighbor, the Princess de B——, is on the point of leaving his place, sends for him, and proposes that he shall enter her service. William condescends to accept the offer. But the wages? "How much do you want per month?" asks Madame C. "Well, Madame, will you give me a fixed monthly salary of 400 francs?" "Four hundred francs! What are you thinking of?" cried Madame C. "Yes, certainly," answered William. "I contented myself with 200 francs at the Princess de B——'s, because *there I was in my sphere.*"

The people of Moscow are in a terrible panic. A HERR SCHWEIZER, director of the Moscow Observatory, has made the frightful discovery that the ancient city, and ever so much of the surrounding country, lies upon a very thin crust of earth, beneath which is an abysm to which the Mammoth Cave is merely a scratch on the earth's surface. This startling fact was immediately made known in a pamphlet, since when every body in Moscow lives in perpetual dread of ending his days in the very bowels of the globe. It should be mentioned, however, that the discovery is purely theoretical, having been evolved out of the inner consciousness of the learned professor. Practical experiments are to be instituted by the Government for the purpose of determining the truth or falsity of his theory.

It is a singular fact that while the English have given up breech-loading artillery in their navy, the French are introducing guns of this description in all haste, discarding muzzle-loaders as cumbersome and inefficient. At the same time the English War Department is busy with experiments in needle-guns. Within a short time several varieties of this weapon have been subjected to a rigid examination by the Small-arms Committee, now sitting for the purpose of deciding upon the best gun for the use of the British army. The English papers exhibit a good deal of impatience at the Committee's delay. While they are wasting time and money in experiments other nations are actually arming; and France, Austria and Russia will be fully provided with breech-loaders, not the best, perhaps, but still better than muzzle-loaders, before England decides upon the selection and manufacture of any gun.

By a recent law the exterior of all the houses of Paris is cleaned once in five years. As the process of scrubbing by hand was very laborious and costly, a very ingenious machine has been contrived to do the work. In front of the house to be cleaned a moveable steam boiler is placed, with length of hose sufficient to reach to the upper story. By this means jets of hot water and steam are propelled by high-pressure against the walls and ornamental stonework, removing almost instantaneously the dust and dirt of years, without injury to the sculptures.

Letters from Paris state that the French officers are eager for war, and affect to believe that within three months after the beginning of the campaign a French army would occupy Berlin. On the other hand, the Prussians are even more confident of success, and speak of making a promenade in France as they would of taking a walk before breakfast. Both parties would probably find, in the event of war, that each had underrated the military strength of the other, and that neither Berlin nor Paris was to be captured without some terrible fighting.

The motives of French suicides are incomprehensible. Not long since a young girl of 16, apparently (say the French papers) under the influence of great moral excitement, flung herself into the Seine, whence she was rescued with difficulty. On being taken before the Commissary of Police she explained that the idea of suicide had entered her mind in consequence of a dispute with her family, who wished to prevent her appearing on the stage. The fright of falling into the water had quite restored her to her senses, and she left the Court, promising not to do so any more, but persisting in her determination to become an actress.

St. Petersburg has gone wild over a French *danseuse* who had failed, however, to excite any particular enthusiasm at Paris. The Czar has set an example of adoration by sending her magnificent bouquets and jewels of fabulous wonder, and the nobility seek to outdo the Imperial magnificence. The infection has spread through the whole population, and every night, after the curtain has dropped, the audience rush round to the *porte des artistes*, and hundreds of sledges with many tinkling grelots and glittering torches escort the favorite to her home. All this creates great amusement among Parisian circles [illegible] where the fair *danseuse* met with no favor at all.

IRVING HALL [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7.

THE IMPEACHMENT SCHEME.

The Judiciary Committee had a long session to-day, during which Col. WEATHERBY, of South Carolina, was further examined regarding his conversation with President JOHNSON relative to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States. The Washington agents of Adams' Express Company were also called in, and it is understood that they were questioned regarding the transmission of pardons to the South, on which, it has been asserted, a charge of $300 was frequently made, to be collected on delivery. Col. ORDWAY, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is here in person superintending the service of summonses, and has sent a number of deputies to different parts of the country for the purpose of bringing in more witnesses.

TROOPS ASKED FOR TENNESSEE.

A delegation of Tennesseeans, headed by Col. SAM. TATE, of Memphis, have arrived here for the purpose of urging the President to send regular troops to that State to preserve the peace, which they represent to be threatened by the organization of Gov. BROWNLOW's colored militia. Col. TATE says: "We must have 'em there to overawe BROWNLOW's niggers and give a chance for a good election." They had an interview with Mr. JOHNSON to-day, but obtained no satisfaction.

GOV. WELLS' APPOINTMENTS.

Advices from New-Orleans, received here to-day, state that Gen. SHERIDAN has issued a positive order prohibiting Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, from making any appointments whatever without his consent. He has also ordered the Governor to furnish him with a list of appointments made since the enactment of the Reconstruction Act, and it is supposed that he will take the responsibility of annulling some of them.

THE CASE OF THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

The Supreme Court to-day took up the case of West Virginia vs. Virginia, involving the jurisdiction over the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, now claimed by the former State. It will be remembered that during the war the loyal Legislature of old Virginia ceded jurisdiction over these counties to West Virginia. Since the close of the rebellion the Virginia Legislature has annulled its consent to this cession, and hence the contest before the Courts. H. B. STANTON, Esq., of West Virginia, opened the case to-day in behalf of that State, and was followed by ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., for the State of Virginia. B. R. CURTIS, Esq., of Boston, will follow on the same side to-morrow, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will close in behalf of West Virginia. The counsel for the latter State take the high ground that since the close of the rebellion there has been no such State as Virginia, and that, therefore, all acts done by her Legislature are null and void. This brings up the momentous question as to whether Virginia is a State—the very thing which the plaintiffs in the injunction cases just finished have sought to bring before the Court.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7.

DISCHARGING GOODS AT SPANISH PORTS.

According to the terms of a Spanish royal order of Feb. 7, permission is given to discharge at Zarouz, Quetaria and Oris, all goods coming from abroad which have been imported and duties paid in the Custom-houses of St. Sebastain or Zamara, so far as they come within the jurisdiction of those Custom-houses; and, provided that the application is made by the owners, the goods must be accompanied by permits issued by the above-mentioned Custom-houses, sepcifying one of the above-named ports where, upon the arrival and before the discharge of the cargo, the owners must present these permits to the Chief of the active service, who is hereby ordered to render all assistance in making the required entries, and whose duty it is to return the permits to the Custom-house which issued them. A royal order gives the rules governing the importation of saltpetre, crude and purified; nitrate of potassa, the rate is $1 40 the two hundred and twenty pounds, if imported under the national flag, and $1 94 if imported under a foreign flag.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, with the sanction of the Department of the Interior, appointed Dr. S. V. HOYDEN, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, to make the geological examination of Nebraska, authorized by the second section of the act approved March 2, 1867. Dr. HOYDEN's party will consist of himself, an assistant, who is also a paleontologist, with three collectors and laborers. That part of the State lying south of the Platte River will be examined first, from the fact of its being occupied by the limestones of the true coal measures. Careful research is to be made for the localities, depth and extent of that valuable mineral. Explorations are also to be extended along the Missouri River to Sioux City, as there is reported to be a bed of coal out-cropping from the rocks of the chalk formation near the Omaha Reserve. The following extract is made from the Commissioner's instructions:

"The State being chiefly a farming country, good attention is invited to an examination of its soils, sub-soils and their adaptability to particular crops, and the best method of preserving and increasing their fertility; and as a large portion of Nebraska is deficient in timber, the introduction of suitable forest trees should be the subject of your examination."

IMPORTATIONS FOR ALBANY.

Instructions have been issued from the Treasury, under an act of March 2, 1867, making Albany a port department of delivery, requiring importations direct for Albany to be subjected to the same rules and penalties as are prescribed by certain sections of the act of March 2, 1831, entitled "An Act allowing foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Louisville, St. Louis and Nashville to be secured and paid at these places," and relating to importations at New-Orleans destined for either of the ports named in said act. Under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the third section of an act of March 2, 1867, the privileges of the warehouse acts of Aug. 6, 1846, and March 28, 1854, and the regulations of the Department relating thereto, are extended to the port at Albany.

REGISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The registry of the City of Washington is completed. About fifteen thousand five hundred is the entire number of names, of which there is a majority of nine hundred and sixty-nine white voters.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Gen. J. M. PALMER, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway, has received $480,000 in United States bonds, being the amount due on the seventh section of thirty miles of their completed road, just accepted by the Government Commissioners.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The Japanese Commissioners will visit the Naval School at Annapolis to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is the list of candidates selected by the President for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as midshipmen at large:

John Downes, of Massachusetts, son of the late Commander John Downes, U. S. N.; Duncan Converse, of Ohio; William A. Durburst, of New-Hampshire; John T. Loren, of New-York; Abram K. Michler, of the District of Columbia, son of Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. Michler, U. S. Engineer Corps; William T. B. O'Rafey, of Maryland; Thomas S. Plunkett, of Tennessee; Joseph H. Sands, of the District of Columbia, son of Commodore B. F. Sands, U. S. N.; Frank L. Clarke, of Kentucky; Petrin Busbee, of North Carolina.

SUPREME COURT.

The case of FELLOWS and others vs. DENNISTON, Comptroller of the State of New-York, concerning the taxation of Indian reservation lands, was submitted without further argument.

The case of the Commonwealth of Virginia vs. the State of West Virginia, was then taken up and is still on argument. This case raises directly the question of the status of Virginia in the Union; as West Virginia disputes the right of her Legislature to make any valid and binding enactments, and Congress not as yet having recognized her as a constitutional State, or a State in the Union. The main state question is as to the jurisdiction of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkely, at present within the limits of West Virginia, but claimed by the old Commonwealth to have been transferred by means [illegible] made to her Governor. A [illegible] the [illegible] The argument will probably occupy two days. Messrs. STANTON and [illegible]

ALLISON and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON represent the State of West Virginia, and ANDREW HUNTER and BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Boston, appear on behalf of the Old Dominion.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Meade is detached from the *Memphis* and ordered to settle accounts. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry A. Gavringe is detached from command of the *Memphis* and placed on waiting orders. The following officers are also detached from the *Memphis*, and placed on waiting orders: Acting Masters, Henry A. Baker, Lyman Wells; Acting Ensigns, John Gunn, James B. Russell, J. J. Kelleher; Mate, Peter Harmony; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Daniel C. Burliegh; Acting First Assistant Engineer, James B. Farrand; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, L. A. Appold; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. S. Arthur, J. Reid Peterson, John Rensch, John B. Safford.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major-Gen. Jos. Hooker has been granted one year's leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the sea; and First Lieut. W. W. Tompkins, Third Artillery, has been ordered to report to Gen. Hooker. Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. Robinson has been assigned to command of the Department of the Lakes. Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits to California. Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Hogden, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth Infantry, permitted to await orders until July 1. Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. T. Cressy, Third Cavalry, ordered to report by order to the Adjutant-General. First Lieut. P. H. Conrod, Thirty-fifth Infantry, ordered to his regiment with permission to delay reporting until July 1. M. Barber, Thirty-fourth Infantry, granted thirty days extension of leave. Second Lieut. John S. Allonson, Twentieth Infantry, granted twenty days delay. Capt C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to report in person, without delay, to Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District for assignment to duty. Capt. W. P. Martin, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, ordered to report without delay to Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster's Department at Dakotah for assignment.

The Republican Party and the South—The Letter of Mr. Stevens.

From the Providence Journal.

The tone of the Republican Press upon the letter of THADDEUS STEVENS has been almost unanimous, and corresponds with the views which we expressed upon the first appearance of that extraordinary manifesto. The right of Mr. STEVENS, or of any other man, to speak for the party is not admitted. The party speaks through its conventions, its resolutions deliberately framed and expressed, through its members of Congress, and of whom Mr. STEVENS, however distinguished and honored, is but one, and most of all through its legislation. If Mr. WILSON is not authorized to "peddle out amnesty," Mr. STEVENS is equally unauthorized to "deal damnation through the land." Each speaks for himself, and the legislation of Congress passed after long discussion, and with singular unanimity, and universally accepted, is the test to which both must be brought, for the correctness of their views, and the authority of their declarations. No man can doubt whether the reconstruction acts, fairly constructed, mean amnesty or confiscation, if they shall be accepted in good faith by the South; and the course which Mr. STEVENS has taken can have no other effect than to shake confidence in the sincerity of Congress. These acts lay down the terms on which the rebellious States may resume the privileges which they so foolishly threw up, and which, after swearing that they would never resume them, they are so anxious to get back; and it is not in the power of Mr. STEVENS, as it is not in the disposition of Mr. WILSON, to alter them.

We are not sure but, after all, the intemperate and violent course of Mr. STEVENS may have a good effect. The general repudiation of his views by the Republican Party will show to the Southern people that we mean to stand fairly and squarely upon the mild conditions that have been laid down, while the extreme views of so prominent a man will warn them of what may follow, if they again refuse this offer, as they once did an even milder one. The fact that such views are sustained in so high a quarter, although it proves nothing of the present determination of the Republican Party, is full of suggestion, if the continued contumacy of the South shall render additional legislation necessary. The offer is made fairly, and we doubt not that it will be adhered to in good faith; but it does not stand perpetually. If it is rejected it is dead, and in the next one the natural indignation of the North, and the evidence which the rejection will afford of the temper and condition of the South, will give to the views which Mr. STEVENS represents far greater force, and will enable him to vindicate the sagacity which predicted that the rebel States were not in a condition to be safely readmitted to the privileges of the Union.

Schuyler Colfax and His Fenian Friends.

The following is the letter of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in response to the complimentary resolutions adopted by the Fenians of Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 2, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to have to reply that I cannot attend your picnic on the 3d of June as desired, having engagements to lecture during that week in Michigan, but am none the less obliged to you for your kind invitation and for the complimentary resolutions by which it is accompanied.

You but state my position correctly when you allude to me as a friend of universal freedom; nor can I imagine that any one imbued with the spirit of our institutions can fail to sympathize with those in other lands who long for the self-government which we enjoy. As citizens, our hands are controlled by the law; but God gave us hearts that will throb in sympathy for the oppressed everywhere, and there is a power in sympathy often much greater than we imagine. The moral power of the position of the United States toward Mexico, is conceded by the civilized world to have contributed to the downfall of the Empire there almost as much as the bayonets of the Liberals.

The appeals of KOSSUTH to the conscience of Europe and America in favor of Hungary seemed to fail of immediate result. But to-day Hungary really enjoys self-government, with all her ancient rights. The out-spoken sympathy of Christendom in favor of the oppressed Cretans has not been powerless. These and many other instances that might be named, but to which I have not time to allude in this hurried note, attest the weight and force of moral power, even when not reinforced by bayonets and the munitions of war. When JOHN BRIGHT, the fearless Commoner of Great Britain, wrote that terse sentence, last year, to the Dublin Reform League, "How much suffering in Ireland, how much injustice by England;" Americans cannot be rightly condemned for echoing his truthful words. And hence the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress did no more than its duty in adopting so unanimously the resolution of sympathy for Ireland and Crete, reported by Gen. BANKS from the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Ireland, in the last century, enjoyed a self-government, to which it is now a stranger; and I hope, in the good time coming, to see another Irish Parliament on Dublin Green.

In great haste, but truly yours,

SHUYLER COLFAX.

Hon. J. W. FITZGERALD.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

The Ohio Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, is to be held at Columbus, June 19. The call alludes to the Constitutional Amendment, which was made the platform last year, and says absolutely nothing was gained by the offer of it to the South, save the revelation of a condition of feeling there which imperatively demanded more stringent measures. Of the new plan of restoration it says:

This new plan of restoration is laid before the country, and must be a leading issue in the next campaign. Indications in the South encourage the belief that this plan will be accepted by the rebel States, if we but preserve our integrity as a party, and show an unbroken front upon this line of loyal reconstruction. The Democracy in the North are renewing their offers of help they cannot render to their allies in the rebel States, and are relying on their old constitutional sophistry to distract us. Be not deceived by their arguments, for since the day when BUCHANAN declared that he could find no power in the Constitution to coerce States, the aim of that party has been, by these verbal juggles with the Constitution, to secure the success of the rebellion, and to thwart the object of the Union Party, which is permanent peace based upon liberty.

Cling closely to the Constitution, but in great emergencies like the present, interpret its letter by its spirit. It was ordained "to insure domestic tranquillity," and "to secure the blessings of liberty." Any interpretation which prevents a just restoration must be rejected as contrary to its plain intent. There is no royal road to national harmony and peace! Time is the great physician! The loyal men of the country know distinctly what they fought for and what they gained, and they are determined to secure the fruits of their victory if it takes the life-time of a generation. Slavery, the great cause of all this bloodshed and national agony, is dead. Let us see that the dark shadow which its loathsome figure cast upon us be speedily obliterated, and that the last lingering vestiges of the institution be buried away out of sight forever. This barbarous relic has for ages oppressed and degraded millions of our fellow creatures, but could never corrupt their loyalty. Then, with loyalty in the heart of him whom education has made a man and discipline a soldier, who can object to his full enfranchisement? Relax none of that vigilance which for the past six years has rendered the loyal people of the country a terror to treason and traitors, in the field and at home! Our enemies are the same, and their principles have undergone no change. We must never forget the dark record of their transgressions, nor permit them to carry their designs into execution by a victory at the ballot-box. This can only be prevented by the exercise of every effort on behalf of the Union Party, whose corner-stone is justice, and whose object is national tranquility through loyal reconstruction!

Mr. Peabody's Donation to the Citizens of Georgetown, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: As most of you are aware, I am, and have been for some time, desirous of making some gift which will be productive of benefit to the citizens of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, where I commenced business for myself in early youth.

I am persuaded that I cannot better do so than by endeavoring to assist them in their own endeavors to cultivate a healthful moral and intellectual progress; and I therefore give to you, gentlemen, the sum of $15,000, to be by you and your successors held in trust as a fund for a public library, to be established in the City of Georgetown. This sum I direct to be invested and accumulate until it shall be sufficient in connection with the accrued interest and including any donations from other sources, should such be made, to erect a suitable building in the City of Georgetown for a public library, and to establish therein a good general circulating library, to which the inhabitants of Georgetown shall have free access, under such restrictions and regulations as may by you and your successors be deemed necessary and proper. Should you think it best to keep the funds as they are until they shall be sufficient, by accumulation as before stated, to erect a building which shall not only be suitable for such a library as I have specified, but which shall also contain a lecture-room or hall for lectures for popular instruction, I give you leave to do so. I give to you the power to organize, to choose a treasurer, and, if necessary, to obtain an act of incorporation; and I direct that an annual report of the condition of the fund and amount of income be prepared and published by yourselves and your successors. I direct that your board be always composed of five persons, and in case of a vacancy or vacancies occurring in your number, I direct that the same be filled by vote of the remainder as soon thereafter as conveniently can be.

Please to receive inclosed my check on JAMES TINKER, Esq., of New-York, for fifteen thousand dollars, to be appropriated as directed in this letter.

With great respect, I am your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

To W. W. CORCORAN, GEORGE W. RIGGS, A. HYDE, HENRY D. COOKE, and WILLIAM L. DUNLOP, Esqs., of the District of Columbia.

The Portland Relief Fund.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of the 4th inst. denies the published statement that "two-thirds of the $600,000 contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in July still remain in the hands of the Committee," and says:

"The whole amount received by the Mayor was $562,140 14. The Executive and Relief Committee received about $25,000, making the total contributions $587,140 14. Of this amount $365,313 02 had been paid out up to Wednesday last, and yesterday a further amount of about $6,000 was paid out. A large proportion of the balance has already been voted by the Executive Committee to the sufferers, conditioned upon rebuilding. So soon as the buildings are commenced and in stage of progress, the owners will receive the appropriations. The Executive Committee hold sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays for the purpose of paying out the appropriations. It has been an extremely laborious as well as unpleasant duty for them to perform in allotting the generous donations which poured in from all parts of the Union; but they have acted judiciously and with great care in the task which was committed to them."

Admiral Persano's Defeat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your esteemed paper of May 1, you notice the sentence pronounced upon the late Italian Admiral PERSANO, and speak of his being beaten by a "Shabby fleet of wooden vessels, manned by a crew of doubtful loyalty commanded by TEGETHOFF." These expressions are not at all justified by the matter-of-fact truths. You cannot be unaware that there were seven iron-clad vessels on the Austrian side during that memorable sea-battle off Lyssa. You ought to have been aware that the Austrian navy, small and young as it is, is yet composed of loyal Dalmatians chiefly; that those over whom TEGETHOFF commanded could never be disloyal, he being the soul of that brave but not bragging navy of Austria. You must surely have been informed that the vessels of the Austrian navy are all home-made, and though not perhaps as elegant as those of other countries, are nevertheless practical and durable, and have now sustained their good qualities as war-vessels for the second time.

PERSANO's misfortune was caused by his entertaining, in common with his nation, just such ideas of the Austrian navy as your expressions imply. I wonder that your sagacity does not discover that PERSANO is made the scapegoat for the sins of his nation, who, though beaten on the field and on the water, when left without foreign aid, entertain yet ideas of superiority over their conquerors.

I served in the Austrian navy, and was in the battle off Lyssa, as an American physician and surgeon, and having had the best opportunities of observing and forming my judgment impartially, I am prompted by truth to beg for the insertion of this communication in your esteemed sheet.

I am, respectfully, yours,

EPH. M. EPSTEIN, M. D.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR ITEMS.—CATHARINE OWENS, aged 58 years, was run over yesterday while crossing One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near Third-avenue, by JAMES MCGUIRE's vender's wagon, receiving severe injuries. She was removed to her home in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street by the Twelfth Precinct Police, and the driver was arrested....GEORGE G. AMES, of No. 24 West Forty-fourth-street, was robbed of a silver watch and $72 in money by his room-mate, FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, who made his escape....SARAH STEWART and JOHN STEVENS were so severely burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp at No. 139 West Seventeenth-street, that they were taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment....JULIET LEFFEL, 69 years of age, a native of Germany, and a widow, attempted suicide yesterday morning at No. 28 Avenue B, by cutting her throat with a table knife. She was prevented from completing her purpose by her daughter, and subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police. No reason was assigned for the attempt.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT UPON A BOY.—A week ago several boys assembled in the cellar of No. 36 Cherry-street, a tenement-building, and having lighted candles began playing at theatricals. The janitor, JAMES POWERS, discovered them, and fearing that the premises would take fire, drove the youngsters out. When they reached the street they threw stones at him, upon which he chased them, and struck one of them named KENNEDY on the head with a stick which he carried. He was arrested for the assault, but was discharged by Justice DOWLING. The boy has since grown worse, and his life is now despaired of. Consequently, POWERS was rearrested yesterday by the Fourth Ward Police, and an *ante-mortem* examination will be held in the case to-day by Coroner GOVER at No. 97 Roosevelt-street, where KENNEDY lives with an aunt, he being an orphan.

A THIEF SHOT BY A DETECTIVE OFFICER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a notorious Seventh Ward thief, named EDWARD DRISCOLL, while attempting to steal a tub of butter from in front of the grocery store of J. M. BOESE, at No. 467 East Houston-street, was observed by Detective MCGIVNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, who attempted to arrest him, when the thief dropped his booty and ran off, at the same time threatening to shoot the officer, if he pursued him. The Detective then drew his revolver, and shot the fugitive, the ball taking effect in his side. DRISCOLL was then arrested, and taken to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. CRAMPTON, after which he was locked up for the night. The prisoner will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

CORONERS' CASES.—On Monday afternoon PATRICK FINNEGAN, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 73 King-street, was seriously injured by the falling of an old wall he was engaged in pulling down. While being carried to Bellevue Hospital death ensued. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest....Coroner GOVER was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest at No. 31 West Twelfth-street, on the body of THOMAS FITZHARRIS, 34 years of age, who died from injuries received a few days ago by falling from a wagon. Deceased was a native of Ireland....Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest to-day at Blackwell's Island, over the body of CHARLES POKES, a lunatic confined in the asylum, who committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to the window.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE.—The second anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held this day and evening. A meeting for the purpose of hearing reports from the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Publishing Agent, the election of officers and managers, and the transaction of business, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton-street, corner of William, at 11 o'clock A. M. In the evening a public meeting will be held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, when addresses will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President, Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of William's College, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and others.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A STABLE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the livery stable of J. R. HALSEY, at No. 1,400 Broadway, at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street. There were thirty-six horses stabled in the basement, only one of which was rescued, the remainder being suffocated by the smoke and heat. Loss on horses $10,000; fully insured. The building is owned by JOHN BROWN; loss $200; insured. The flames are believed to have been the work of an incendiary, but no arrests have been made as yet.

BOGUS CHECK SWINDLER.—GEORGE T. FERRIS yesterday morning entered the store of GEORGE R. HARRIS, of No. 182 Christie-street, and purchased a barrel of spirits, valued at $130, giving in payment a bogus check upon the Greenwich Bank, the same being signed CHAS. A. FERRIS. The purchaser requested that the barrel should be sent to No. 265 Broadway, which was done. Subsequently the check was discovered to be worthless, but the spirits had been removed. The swindler is a tall, stout man, fair complexion, light side-whiskers, about 30 years of age and wore a light coat.

ELECTION AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—At the election which was held yesterday at the village of New-Brighton, Staten Island, in compliance with Chapter 511 of the Laws of 1867, incorporating the aforesaid village, a Democratic candidate was elected in each of the Wards comprising the village. First Ward, GEORGE BOWMAN, Democrat; Second Ward, ADOLPH RODEWALD; Third Ward, DAVID MOORE, Democrat; Fourth Ward, JOHN LAFORGE, Democrat. The election passed off quietly, owing, probably, to the presence of a squad of men under the command of Sergt. WASHBURNE, of the Metropolitan Police.

INFANTICIDE CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, over the remains of a male infant which were found in the dock at foot of Stanton-street. The *post mortem* examination by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, resulted in the discovery that the deceased had been born alive. A verdict of infanticide was accordingly rendered. No clue could be gained to the parentage of the child. The body had lain in the water several days.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, were crowded last evening, upon the occasion of the stated meeting of the Society. EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, Esq., read a "Memorial of the late FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D.," which was listened to with marked attention by the audience.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL CASE.—The examination at the Jefferson Market Court, before Justice DODGE, in the case of the People vs. MATTHEW HENDERSON, for manslaughter, was postponed again yesterday, owing to the absence of the District-Attorney. The Magistrate announced that the investigation would be proceeded with to-day, whether the prosecuting officer appeared or not.

THE SUPPOSED CHILD-MURDER.—JOHN HARTEL, who was arrested on Monday, charged with the supposed murder of his child, KATY, aged seven years, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, by Justice MANSFIELD. The accused says that the child is alive, and is boarding with a friend of his up town, and can be produced whenever necessary for the satisfaction of the Court.

PERSONAL.—Mr. THOMAS W. MURRAY, who for many years has faithfully served as chief Clerk to Justice KELLY, was admitted to practice as attorney and counselor-at-law, at the April General Term of the Supreme Court in this City, and was yesterday sworn in before Justice LEONARD.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.—Mons. P. B. CHAILLU, the African explorer, whose arrival in this country has already been noticed, will deliver an opening lecture on the subject of African explorations, before the Travelers' Club, at their rooms, in Fifth-avenue, this evening.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Columbia College Law School will hold its eighth commencement this evening, at the French Theatre, Fourteenth-street. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Mr. CHARLES A. DENIKE has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, *vice* Mr. CHARLES BOICE.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held at their building in Red Hook-lane yesterday afternoon, the President, CYRUS P. SMITH, Esq., in the chair. The Library Committee of the Eastern District presented a communication stating that their affairs were in a prosperous condition, and asked an additional appropriation of $350, in order to enable them to extend their usefulness. The communication was received and the amount appropriated. The School-house Committee reported in favor of paying $36,000 for building a school-house in District No. 23, being the lowest responsible bid received. The report was adopted. The Library Committee presented a report recommending that all the school libraries of the Western District be consolidated and collected at the Brooklyn Institute. The report was adopted. The monthly list of appointments, promotions and resignations among school teachers was presented and adopted. The subject of appointing two more teachers for School No. 19 was brought up, and after some discussion the matter was referred to the Local Committee. The Committee on Teachers and Finance presented a report on the subject of "averaging" the salaries of teachers. Some discussion took place, during which it was stated that some of the male principals received double salaries, while many of the female principals were working for half price. No definite action was taken, and the Board shortly after adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—A seizure of ninety barrels of whisky was made at Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday, by Deputy Inspector BARROW, on the charge that they were falsely branded....AUGUST HUNTLEY was fined $3 yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, for permitting his cattle to run at large....JOSEPH CONE, a peddler, was fined the same amount for peddling without license....FELIX ALLEN, a colored seaman, was committed by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, for picking the pocket of JAMES GORDON of $60.... A stable belonging to JAMES A. BEARDSLEY, in Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, Gowanus, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Loss $600; no insurance....ZEBULON R. COMBS, who keeps a liquor saloon in Third-avenue, Gowanus, went asleep in his bar-room before 12 o'clock on Monday night, for the lack of customers, and consequently left his house open. He was awakened by a Policeman shortly after midnight and taken to the Station-house. Yesterday he was brought before Justice CORNWELL, and in consequence of the peculiar nature of the case sentence was suspended....Mrs. MARGARET CONWAY, MARY MCGUIRE and ALICE BARKER were fined $30 each yesterday, by Justices CORNWELL and DUNNE, for selling beer without a license.

THE LIQUOR AND LAGER-BEER DEALERS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Up to last evening about three hundred applications for licenses have been made to the Captains of the three precincts comprising the District. About ten per cent. of these have been rejected. The number of applications named do not comprise all the liquor and beer saloons in these precincts, as the licenses of a large number have not yet expired. It is estimated that there are four hundred and fifty public places for the sale of liquor and beer in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards—the greatest number of liquor stores being in the Fourteenth, and the greatest number of lager-beer saloons in the Sixteenth. In the Nineteenth there are very few of either. The greatest number of offences against the person are committed in the Fourteenth Ward, and the greatest number of offences against property are committed in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a regular meeting of the above Committee, held last night at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Mr. E. L. SANDERSON, President, in the chair, a resolution was offered by Mr. AMES, and adopted, instructing the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to urge upon that body the adoption of the proportional system of representation, instead of the present system. A resolution was passed, tendering the thanks of the Committee to Senators MORGAN and CONCKLIN, for procuring the Brooklyn appointments recently confirmed by the Senate. The Committee then went into Executive Session.

PRIZE FIGHT AT WEEHAWKEN.—This morning a prize fight for a stake of $100 a side, between two young pugilists from the Twenty-second Ward in this City, named KELLY and GRADY, came off at Weehawken. There was a large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the disgraceful exhibition of brutality. After fighting 119 rounds, occupying considerably over three hours, in which GRADY had decidedly the advantage, it was discovered that the referee appointed had quietly taken his departure from the ring side. This, of course, broke up the proceedings, a free fight ensuing among the partisans of the two pugilists, after which they returned to the City. No arrests were made.

Cause of Special Gratitude.

Rev. JOHN R. GRAVES, Magnolia, Miss., writes: "If my testimony in behalf of the superiority of your machine, over all others used in my family, should influence any kind and generous husband to procure one for his wife—or to put his double-thread machine in the market, as I did, and buy a Willcox & Gibbs, I am satisfied that that woman would ever remember me most gratefully."—*Advertisement.*

A Card.

Mr. J. R. HALY wishes to inform his former customers and friends that the business of the Central Stables, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., will be carried on as usual with promptness and dispatch—[*Advertisement.*

THE UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.—The gross fraud that has been practiced for the last two years by the above-named Company is fast drawing to a close. Dishonest people often appear to prosper for a time, but so gross a fraud as the Union Paper Collar Company have been trying to force on the people could not last long in any civilized country. When they applied at the Patent Office for a patent for paper collars, they were told by the Commissioner that their application could not be granted, as paper collars were known to be worn since the time of King CHARLES the Second. They would not be put off by the Commissioner, but made six applications at different times thereafter, and at each time had a blank refusal, and to this day do not hold a patent for paper collars.

These facts can all be proved by the records of the Patent Office. They have a few patents for improvements on paper collars, but they are all worthless. Now, the Union Paper Collar Company, instead of taking a manly course and sueing the manufacturers who they say are infringing on their patents, send men through the country who threaten to sue all dealers who dare to purchase a paper collar except from them, and, under threats of law suits, sometimes succeed in forcing dealers to sign a bond to that effect.

The Paper Collar Manufacturers' Association has been formed to defeat the object of their unjust proceedings; they have ample capital, and will defend any dealer who may be sued by the Union Paper Collar Company. They have served many dealers with summonses. This Association has answered every one of them, without any expense or trouble whatever to the dealers.

The following gentlemen, acting on the stage as negro minstrels, have worn paper collars, with imitation stitching, for the last twenty-five years: George Christy, James A. Clark, Ephraim Horn, William Barnard, E. H. Walters, John J. Oberist, William H. Rockway, N. Seymour, Thomas W. Maxwell, David Read, Charles White, Charles Backus, William Birch, Daniel Bryant, Neil Bryant, Joseph Hart, Warren White and fifty others. These gentlemen have made affidavit of the fact, and are willing to testify to the same in Court. It can also be proved that paper collars were on sale in New-York City from 1850 to 1853. All manufacturers are advised to join the Association. For terms, apply to Wm. P. Lyon, No. 537 Pearl-street, New-York.

The following gentlemen are members of the Association:

J. R. BLOSSOM, President, New-York.
S. W. H. WARD, Vice-President, New-York.
WM. P. LYON, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. M. MERSEROLE, Director, New-York.
E. JENNINGS, JR., Director, New-York.
WM. P. LYON, Director, New-York.
J. R. BLOSSOM, Director, New-York.
S. W. H. WARD, Director, New-York.
A. A. EZEKIEL, Director, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Dealers, please remember, the only thing the Union Paper Collar Company can do is to serve you with a summons, which receive, and send to any one of the above.—*Advertisement.*

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Why is this jovial method of advertising like PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS?

Because it stands A number 1 among the popular hits of the day.

Ladies are requested to believe that no impertinent pun is intended when we recommend them to provide themselves with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS before *going on a train.*

To Travelers.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.
Open for breakfast at 6½ o'clock.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Beautiful Hair.—Chevalier's Life for THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration, 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Established 1832.
Improved 1866.

To the Public.

The marked favor and extended use which have signalized the introduction of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Preparations for the Hair, throughout Europe, together with the immense sale they have had for over 30 years in America, has enabled the manufacturer to experiment and improve.

To supply a superior preparation at a low price is no easy task, but through recent discoveries both have been accomplished. Mrs. Allen has heretofore manufactured three preparations, put up in three different bottles; to combine successfully the three in one preparation, in one bottle, has been the study of years; it has been accomplished and the beautiful effect by this new preparation in quickly changing gray, white or faded hair to its natural color and beauty, inducing new growth, &c., has gained for it hosts of friends, and is now regarded as a household necessity. This improved preparation is now the hair dressing as well as hair restorer.

The manufacturer, satisfied with the very much increased sale that the preparation is now having, is resolved to give the public their share of the discovery, and the retail price is from and after this time

REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

The size of the bottle will remain same as heretofore, with an entirely different wrapper of elegant design, and printed on white paper.

NOTICE.—At the earnest solicitation of many old patrons I will continue to manufacture my Zylobalsamum same in every respect as the old preparation by that name, but the use is not required as formerly with my Restorer. The price of the Zylobalsamum remains same as heretofore, 75 cents per bottle.

Principal sales offices and manufactories, Nos. 198 and 200 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, U. S., and No. 266 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, Eng. Sold by all druggists.

Curtains, a Specialty at

KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains and Nottingham from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Brocatel, Terry, Reps, &c.,

For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE,
NEW QUALITIES.
UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.

New Spring Styles now ready.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Indexical Paint-cleaning Soap.

Cleans beautifully and without the possibility of injuring the finest house paint, tinted or glossy white. No strong alkali; no hard rubbing; saves twice its cost in labor and still more in paint; cleans window and table glass, marble, &c.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New-York.
Indexical Soap Co., No. 82 Sudbury-st., Boston.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth and Freckles.

For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Universal Favorite Cigar,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

M. SALOMONS, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

We would call especial attention to the sale of the following valuable property, by order of executors and others, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building; the property, by order of the executors, will be sold with the privilege of leaving 70 per cent. on mortgage; the other terms at sale.

CHURCH-ST.—No. 232, valuable lot near Canal-st.
5TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising entire front, between 46th and 47th sts.
5TH-AV.—2 lots west side, 25.5 north of 45th-st., each 25x100.
5TH-AV.—2 lots east side, 50.5 south of 65th-st., each 25x100 feet.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Valuable lot southwest corner 37th-st., 32x75 feet.
WEST 48TH-ST.—Valuable leasehold lot near 5th-av., 25x100.5.
EAST 50TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100.5.
EAST 57TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, large assortment. Also, second-hand safes, for sale at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, May 4, ELIZA, widow of the late Alexander Anderson, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 80 years, and mother of R. D. and A. S. Anderson.

The funeral will take place from the residence of James McFarlan, No. 118 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BARKER.—On Monday morning, May 6, SARAH BARKER, widow of the late Stephen Barker, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, May 8, from Zion Church, 38th-st., corner of Madison-av., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment by the 10:30 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

CALHOUN.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, May 6, HENRY CALHOUN, of this City.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, May 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CORNELL.—On First Day, 5th inst., at New-Rochelle, SAMUEL S. CORNELL, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence Fifth Day, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance at Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 27th-st.

DAVIES.—At East New-York, on Tuesday, May 7, MARGARET ANN, the beloved wife of Thomas R. Davies, and daughter of John Ryerson, of Flatlands, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, East New-York, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HERSEY.—On Tuesday, May 7, EZRA B. HERSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 Leroy-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

LEWIS.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday morning, May 7, Mr. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 9th inst., from the M. E. Church, at 2:30 P. M.

LORD.—On Monday, May 6, of pneumonia, RALPH A. LORD, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Lee-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

LEARNED.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, April 29, ELIZA MARIA, wife of Albert R. Learned, and daughter of the late Lyman Clapp, Esq.

NORTON.—On Tuesday, May 7, HENRY D. NORTON, late of San Antonio, Texas, aged 41 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

O'CONNOR.—On Tuesday morning, May 7, MARY KEYNEY, eldest daughter of John F. and Eleanor K. O'Connor, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from No. 211 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SAGE.—On Tuesday evening, May 7, after a long and painful sickness, MARIA, wife of Russell Sage.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINANS.—On Monday, May 6, at the residence of her brother, at Ravenswood, L. I., CATHARINE WINANS, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, W. W. and J. C. Winans, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 8th inst., at 4 P. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S Mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live, when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

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Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

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OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
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Prices undeniably low. No. 686 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH DISAGREEABLE AND UNHEALTHY SMELLS.

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.

Bad smells, noxious gases, putrefaction, infection, cannot exist where it is used. It is cheap, durable, and acts instantaneously. AGENCY NO. 4 DEY-ST.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The following contributions have been received by the Treasurer since April 1:

By Miss Sarah Bostwick, from Henry W. Hubbell, $100; George Griswold, $50; John C. Green, $100; Isaac M. Bell, 50; Horace Gray, $50; R. W. Weston, $5; E. D. Morgan & Co., $50; Cash, $25; Cash, $50; Wetmore, Cryder & Co., $50; Aymer & Co., $50; Samuel Wetmore, $100; S. G. Penniman, $50; Ezra R. Goodridge, $50; Cash, $25; Cash, $50	$900 00
By Mrs. James Graydon, from Charles C. Colgate, $25; John D. Lawson, $20; Mrs. James K. Place, $5; Mrs Seely Brown, $5	55 00
By Mrs. Geo. Forrester, from Hiram Merritt, $5; Frank Forrester, $5; Mrs. McCoon, $5	15 00
By Mrs. Henry Dwight, from Mrs. Edward Clark, $20	20 00
By Miss A. M. Fellows, from Mrs Titus, $20; Robert Schell, $5	25 00
From Miss G. Blunt, $40	40 00
By Mrs. Van Siclen, from Mrs. Rowan, $2; Friend, 50 cents	2 50
By Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, from J. B. & W. W. Cornell, $250; M. J. W., $6	256 00
Total	$1,313 50

MARIANNA HALL, Treasurer.

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CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.
Sold wholesale and retail by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 30 William-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS are a healthful and harmless stimulant for men, women or children, and are both a preventive and cure for bilious diseases, headache, dyspepsia, humors, and general debility. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
and
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.
In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE HOUSE OF PERKINS, STERN & CO., of New-York and Boston, have formed a general copartnership with the house of KOHLER & FROHLING, of San Francisco and Los Angelos, for the purpose of growing and dealing in California wines and brandy. The business of said copartnership will be conducted in New-York and Boston under the name of PERKINS, STERN & CO., and in San Francisco and Los Angelos under the name of KOHLER & FROHLING.

Dated SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, A. D., 1867.

We have removed our New-York office from No. 180 Broadway to the spacious and elegant basements Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., two doors back of the Astor House.

NEW-YORK, May 1 1867. PERKINS, STERN & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL descriptions, and

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GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

"Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and Ways of Life," in one volume, $3; Indispensable—"How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to Do Business," one volume, $2 25; "Education Complete, Including a Good Memory, Self Culture and Physiology, Animal and Mental," $4; "New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," 1,000 engravings, $5; "Story of a Stomach—for Dyspeptics," 75 cents; "Æsop's Fables," people's pictorial edition, $1; "Illustrated Chart of Physiognomy, in Map Form," 25 cents; "New Annual of Phrenology for 1867, with Bashfulness and How to Overcome It," 20 cents. Sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

A LITERARY PHENOMENON.

After weeks of successive and premeditated delays

ST. TWEL'MO,

or the CUNEIFORM CYCLOPEDIST OF CHATTANOOGA, by the author of "LIFFITH LANK," is at last ready. * * Nothing like it has been seen since the publication of "Bewler" and "Maccariah." * * * The publisher has no delicacy in saying that at one time *five* Adams presses were unable to supply the orders. * * * At the present time there are *five hundred* presses in the City, running night and day, (Sundays excepted,) which could not supply orders—for reasons too obvious to mention. * * * Its varied learning has already provoked the envy of the half-educated idiots who write reviews but do not buy books. * * * It is written not for them, but for the great and educated masses, who understand Sanskrit and are familiar with French. * * * The accusation of pedantry in the author is as idiotic as it would be to condemn a man for extravagance for spending a few million dollars that were not his. * * * A LITTLE EVANS LEAVENTH THE WHOLE LUMP.

16mo. Paper, 50c.; beveled boards, $1.

THE JUMPING FROG, By MARK TWAIN, is now in its second edition. This, the first collection of the writings of our most celebrated and rising humorist, has been received with the most signal favor by the Press and the people—all being unanimous in its praises.

Paper, $1; beveled boards, $1 50.

LIFFITH LANK. A companion book to "St. Twel'mo." This traversty of Mr. CHAS. READE's ambiguous and bigamous novel, has proved the most successful *brochure* of the season. It is now in the seventh edition.

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Of each of the above books a RAILWAY EDITION, put up in stout paper, is published for circulation on the different lines.

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I. Are we a Good Looking People?
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Students' Edition, $1 75.

"This volume is attractive and distinctive to a rare degree."—*New-York Evening Post.*

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. No [illegible] will be given [illegible] The Executive Committee [illegible]

[illegible] PAXON, [illegible]
CHAS. H. HALL, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

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COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Gasconade River, 127 miles from St. Louis, and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on its line. By a provision of the mortgage, so often as lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, this sum is to be funded for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, and the holders have the right at any time to take possession in payment of the PAR value of their bonds any of the Company's lands at schedule rates, mineral lands excepted.

The climate of Southwest Missouri is remarkably salubrious, the temperature even and the Winters short and mild. Its agricultural resources are not excelled by any part of the United States. Of its minerals, lead, iron and coal are found of superior qualities and in great abundance. The famous Granby lead mines on the Company's land are well known, and recent developments show that iron ore, purer than any yet known, lies along the line of the road in greater quantities than the total iron deposit of Pennsylvania.

The Company is now prepared to sell these lands at from $5 to $40 per acre.

By a recent arrangement this road becomes the Missouri division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which has a land grant of 55,000,000 acres, and will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter and of much easier gradients than any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on Tuesday, the 4th day of June. By order. H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.
Dated ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1867.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, interest guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Convertible Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Second Preference Convertible Bonds of the WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.
GEORGE STOKER, GEORGE CROOME, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO., NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.
HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. S. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 14th May next, at 3 P. M., for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 14th May, inclusive.
G. WRIGHTSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867.

$4,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on house and lot in Brooklyn, worth [illegible] for five years. Address G. I., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	111¼	111¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119½
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅝	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65	107⅛	107⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
10-40 Registered	99⅝	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	113¾	114¼
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	113¼
Gold	137⅜	137⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112¼	112¾
August, 7-30	106⅛	106⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112¼

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 7, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.35 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.15 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Dividends, coupons and interest collected.
Liberal advances on Government and other securities.
Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.
CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office removed to No. 104 Broadway.
Branch Office No. 32 Whitehall-st.
R. F. MASON, President.
GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.
APRIL 27, 1867.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

To Presidents, Superintendents, Chief-Engineers:

You are hereby invited to attend, or select a delegate representing your road, the adjourned Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, May 8, 1867, at 12 M., in accordance with the circular and report of the Executive Committee.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
I. H. STURGEON, Vice-President.
S. L. FREMONT, BENTLEY D. HASELL, } Secretaries.
T. J. CARTER, L. J. FLEMING, J. L. JEWETT, } Executive Committee.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held Wednesday, May 1, 1867, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

John E. Gavit,	Neziah Wright,
A. G. Goodall,	John G. Wellstood,
J. D. Baid,	Charles Welsh,
H. E. Saulnier,	Tracy R. Edson,
Wm. H. Whiting.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected: John E. Gavit, President; A. G. Goodall, Vice President; Neziah Wright, Treasurer; and C. L. Van Zandt, Secretary.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, comprises 1,000 "Original Interests," $100 each. The property of the Company consists of TWELVE LEDGES, in extent nearly half a mile, situated near CENTRAL CITY, Colorado. Each "interest" gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these properties. Subscribers elect from among themselves the Presidents, Directors, Secretaries, Treasurers and Superintendents of these different corporations, each subscriber to one or more of these $100 "original interests" being eligible to any of these positions. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address or apply at once to DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, 6th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 22, 1867.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 16, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of May next until the day of the meeting, inclusive.
G. B. CARHART, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th May. Transfer books closed to that date.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of ODELLS & BARNES is dissolved by the death of BLAKESLEE BARNES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of ODELLS & PECK, and will continue to buy and sell mercantile paper at No. 4 Jauncey-court.
JONATHAN ODELL.
WILLIAM A. ODELL.
NORMAN PECK.
MAY 7, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JONES & HANABERGH was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. C. JONES.
A. HANABERGH.
MAY 1, 1867.

O. C. JONES, of the late firm of JONES & HANABERGH, has associated himself with Mr. F. H. CHICHESTER, No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring-st., (Prescott House), where he would respectfully invite the attention of their former patrons to a superior and well-selected stock of goods. O. C. JONES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HALLETT & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March last past. G. G. HALLETT will continue the business at the same place, No. 233 Water-st., and is authorized to settle all affairs of the late firm.
GRANVILLE G. HALLETT,
ASA LOTHROP.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, May 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.
WM. AUG'S. GIBSON,
WM. H. BEADLESTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. HERNSTEIN & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT L. HERNSTEIN will continue the business at No. 102 Liberty-st.
APRIL 5, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH SOME MEANS in an established real estate business; office in a very desirable location; or the same will be rented to a party wishing to engage in the business. Address O. X. O., Station G, Post-office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE PERSON with whom the late Hon. Preston King negotiated for a marble or granite monument is requested to communicate with E. N. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

C. L. M. HAS WRITTEN TO OUR FRIEND AT the proper Post-office.

WHITNEY.—COMMUNICATE AT ONCE with your friends, at No. 60 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT.) FINE watches, gold chains and silverware, all our own make. French, gilt and marble clocks at reduced prices, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Nos. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS

RARE BIJOUTERIE
AND
SLEEVE BUTTONS, BOSOM STUDS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
TRAVELING CASES
AND
PORT-MANTEAUS.

Comprising a unique assortment of carefully selected Goods, from the best manufacturers of

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY,
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
5-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 37½.
TAMISI CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 EUGENIE CLOTH, 75c. per yard, worth $1.
5-4 ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 25 per yard, worth $3.
9-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $8 per dress, worth $14.
6-4 CRAPE CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
5-4 VICTORIA POPLINS, $6 per dress, worth $9.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c. per yard, worth 87½c.
BLACK ALPACAS, 75c. per yard, worth $1.
FINEST FRENCH MUSLINS, 50c. per yard, worth 75c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in every shade, design and texture, below cost of importation.
5-4 PONGEE CLOTH, 75c. per yard, worth $1.
ENGLISH POPLINS, Silk Stripes and Checks, 31c. and 37½c. per yard—just half price.
RICH BLACK SILKS for every style of garment at a great sacrifice.
N. B.—An elegant stock of BONNETS at a great reduction, at
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
POSITIVELY GIVING GOODS AWAY AT LAST.
100 pieces of RICH SUMMER SILK, beautiful styles, 50c. per yard. Such a bargain has not been offered in our recollection.
Wholesale buyers invited to see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer.
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 BROADWAY.
The largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
In the United States.
We have just received our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
And our prices will be found EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.

ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE,
NOW OPENING,
1,000 CASES STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.
2,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS.
A full assortment of best quality Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Trimmings in all the latest novelties, Buttons, Notions, French Flowers, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN,
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ribbons by the carton!
Ribbons by the piece!
Ribbons by the yard!
Bonnet Silks and other materials cheap!
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings, everything new.
Bonnet Crapes, desirable colors.
Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each, and upwards.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.

HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, PRICES DOWN.
Cheap Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fifty new styles in Linen Goods; Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We have piles of Straw Goods from auction, private sale and consignees; all ready to-day; the largest stock of Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats exhibited these five years. Prices below last week.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for under-garments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
will add to their popular stock of DRESS GOODS this morning a large assortment of GRENADINE ROBES at half the present cost of importation.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS
IN THIS CITY.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 Clinton-place,
EIGHTH-STREET,
One door from Broadway.

A CARD.
MOSES DANNENBAUM,
Having removed from No. 711 Broadway to
NO. 888 BROADWAY,
is now offering his large and well assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE.
Being desirous of retiring from business,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
will find it to their advantage to call, as the most liberal offers will be made.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 dozen ladies', gent's and children's
DESCHAMP'S PARIS KID GLOVES,
ALL SELECTED SPRING COLORS,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
No. 66 14th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.;
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:
"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1867:

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 8, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS —SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, May 13, for the construction of sewers and crosswalks; to wit, sewers (specification No. 20,) in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.; specification No. 21,) in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.; (specification No. 22,) in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; (specification No. 23,) in 63d and 64th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., and in 5th-av., between 63d and 70th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and in Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; (specification No. 25,) in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison, between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.; (specification No. 26,) in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Hester sts.; and (specification No. 27,) in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; and for crosswalks (specification No. 22,) across 4th-av. at 46th-st.; (specification No. 23,) from West side Broadway at 43d-st. to west side 7th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in 3d-av., between 44th and 57th sts.; (specification No. 25,) at junction of Greenwich and 6th-av.; (specification No. 26,) across Horatio-st., lower side Jackson-square, and across 8th-av. at lower side Abingdon-square; (specification No. 27,) across 3d-av. at 104th and 105th sts.; and (specification No. 28,) across Waverley-place at West 10th-st., and across Greenwich-st. at Horatio-st. Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 30, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND.

PLANTS.—A SPLENDID LOT OF ARBORvitaes and all other plants for sale, and sod-mold and manure furnished and gardens laid out and planted by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—All fitted up and ready to be enjoyed. Good dwelling, model barn, gymnasium and school-room, with a fine private bowling-alley, greenhouse, &c., &c.; a profusion of fruit of various kinds. One hour from Wall-st., easily accessible ten times a day. Will be sold in currency at less than its cost in gold, viz.: $16,500 to $22,500, according to the amount of land desired. A considerable portion of purchase money may remain.

☞ This is a rare chance, one seldom to be met with, and worth looking into. Inquire of
JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON—The residence of H. F. Phinney, Esq., (the family going abroad for several years.)

The house is of brick, forty feet square, with large piazza on all sides; water and gas throughout; a complete Summer and Winter home, in perfect order; carriage-house, barn, garden planted, icehouse filled, (50 tons) vines, fruits, and an abundance of shade trees.

The site is a natural mound, above Sunnyside and the residences of Prof. McVickar, M. H. Grinnell and E. S. Jaffray, Esqs., and separated on the north from the beautiful grounds of Mr. Jaffray by the Sunnyside road. Front 300 feet on the post-road; river view fine and extensive. The carpets, furniture and carriages will be sold if desired.

If not sold this week, the place will be rented; three years' lease preferred.

A sketch and plan of the house may be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., under Bank of Commerce, or of the proprietor on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE elegant country residence and farm of the late E. Boonen Graves, situate 1¼ miles from the Morristown depot, containing about 76 acres. The mansion house is large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all modern improvements. There are on the premises a farmhouse, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape houses, icehouse (filled,) and all the necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent garden and fruit trees of every variety. The house is on very high land, commanding beautiful and extensive water and land views. The place is well known for the beauty of its scenery and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars, apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x48, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, water-closet, &c.

Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.

The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The grounds consist of 60 acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; fruits of all kinds in abundance.

This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.

For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—On the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, within fifteen minutes' walk of Post-office, telegraph, steamboat and railroad stations; commodious mansion, with tenant building, barn, shed and well-filled ice-house, large garden planted, great abundance fine fruit, shade and ornamental trees; three wells, excellent water, two cisterns; inland and river scenery delightful; neighborhood unexceptionable. Its rare healthiness and freedom from annoyance have been tested by the present owner and occupant for the past 26 years. Address Messrs. D. P. CLARK & BRO., No. 330 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT RHINECLIFF FOR SALE OR TO LET—The neat gothic cottage, with garden, formerly the residence of Capt. Morrow, situated at Rhinecliff, on Duchess Terrace, directly facing the river, and within two minutes' walk of the Rhinebeck Station of the Hudson River Railroad, where all the passenger trains stop. The view is very beautiful. The house is convenient and in excellent order, the furniture neat and appropriate. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to Mrs. MORROW, on the premises; to WILLIAM KELLY, Rhinebeck, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The furniture can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, opposite the depot at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st. House and farms in Montclair for sale by
W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

28,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell 9,000 acres of the finest kind of cotton and corn land, situated within twenty miles of Montgomery, Ala.; and 19,000 acres of the best kind of timbered land, near Pensacola, Fla., conveniently situated for shipping.

If I can sell both tracts, I will take $7 50 per acre, cash. This land all belongs to one man, who intends leaving the country, and the titles are undoubted.
L. OWEN, Montgomery, Ala.
Refers to Josh. M. Cooper, No. 11 Maiden-lane, and Geo. J. Forrest, No. 19 Nassau-st.

A FARM OF FORTY-FOUR ACRES IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, fronting on LONG ISLAND SOUND, for sale, with a good and substantial dwelling-house, in first-class order, and all necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is to be sold to CLOSE AN ESTATE; terms easy.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in Orange, N. J., near Llewellyn Park and Eagle Rock; house modern built, containing eleven rooms, kitchen, &c.; also gardener's house, splendid barn, coach-house and stabling, with about 33 acres land, all in good order. For particulars apply to M. A. B., Box No. 1,843 Post-office, or to J. B. LINDSLEY, Orange, N. J.

A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY IN the town of New-Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., about four miles east of Sing Sing, for sale. Improvements consist of stone house 50x40 and other improvements, with about 30 acres of land.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the Raritan River, two miles from New-Brunswick, in a perfectly healthy location, and commanding a very beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country. It embraces about 100 acres; fine large house, icehouse, barn, carriage-house and all the necessary outbuildings; complete in all its findings as a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR SALE OR rent, the fine, well situated, furnished residence of the late Gen. Morris, United States Army: it is of substantial brick, large enough for a boarding-house, with about two acres of land. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 50 acres, near New-Haven, on high ground; fine views; excellent buildings; quantities of choice fruit and berries; also, stock, furniture and tools, if wanted. For photographs and particulars, apply at Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HACKENsack, 10 minutes from depot, a house and one acre of garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit; house contains all the modern improvements; stable and carriage-house attached. Inquire of STEPHEN ROGERS, No. 228 West-st.

NEW-ROCHELLE—RESIDENCE FOR SALE or lease; the elegant mansion, two acres, corner Huguenot and Centre sts.; fifteen rooms; carriage-house, separate stable; furnished if desired; immediate possession; great bargain. Apply to Box No. 1,076 New-York Post-office, or on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOUR ACRES OF LAND, KNOWN AS the Bryan property, on the highest point in Harrison-st., Orange, N. J., will be sold at auction TO-DAY, at 2 M., on the premises. Part can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM AT GRAVESend, comprising 40 acres of good land, fine buildings, fruit, &c., very desirably located; will be divided up to suit purchasers. Apply to J. COLE, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT ELIZABETH City, N. J., delightfully located near depot; fine dwelling; replete with modern improvements; handsome lawn, garden, fruit and shrubbery; ground 100 by 250. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WEST HOBOKEN ON EASY terms, suitable for private gardener or any kind of business, the buildings, ground; location is good. To be seen, and other particulars, inquire at No. 339 West 27th-st.

$500 WILL BUY TWO LOTS, 25x139 feet, adjoining each other, near the West Flushing depot, Long Island. Inquire of D. W. MANWARING, No. 248 Front-st., New-York.

13,000 ACRES OF LAND IN CASS County, Iowa, tax title, full and complete; for sale cheap. Apply to S. W. JOHNSON & KING, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, N. Y., A BEAUTIFUL place; house, containing 13 rooms; three acres, well shaded; plenty of fruits of all kinds. Apply to Mrs. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOTCHKIN PLACE, SITuated in the village of Lenox, Mass. Apply to W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A SUPERIOR COUPE AND FAMILY horse for sale; reliable and trustworthy; handsome dapple gray. Apply to the owner, at stable No. 22 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

BOX FOR GARDEN EDGING.—A LARGE quantity of box for sale cheap, if taken from the garden of the subscriber before the middle of May. WM. SWART, Flushing, L. I. Inquire of P. A. VAN BERGEN or R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his real estate office from Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. to the first floor of No. 10 Pine-st., where he will be happy to see all his friends and all parties wishing to purchase or sell real estate, or make or obtain loans. S. W. BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT OF 200 FEET on the East River, between 54th and 55th sts.; the plot contains about 25 lots; a location for either a lumber or brick yard, and is desirable for any purpose. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A MODERN three-story and high-basement brick house on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; connection with sewer; possession at once. SAML. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD LOT, ON 49TH-ST., 20 years and 6 months, lease from May 1, 1867, from Columbia College. One lot, north side 49th-st., 280 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100, with three renewals of 21 years each. Inquire at No. 144 East 27th-st.

A NICE THREE-STORY BASEMENT brown-stone stoop house, with all improvements, for sale or exchange for new furniture; price $9,500; mortgage for $4,400. Address T. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FIRST-class three-story brick house, 40x49; superior order. Lot 50x142, and coachway to 24th-st.; cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED
COUNTRY RESIDENCE
TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.

A family going to Europe May 28 will let their country homestead for the Summer to a desirable party. Ample gardens, ready planted, fruit, green-house, barn, private gymnasium and school-room, and an excellent private bowling-alley for exercise, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire of ORANGE JUDD, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

AT NO. 245 BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET—The second, third and fourth floors, separately or together; each floor, 25x114¼ feet, with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway, and entrance on Murray-st.; Broadway stairs to be widened.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., 41 Park-row.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PLUM POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON A country residence, furnished, on the west shore of the Hudson; two and a half miles south of Newburgh City; for beauty, natural advantages, superb views and extensive pleasure grounds, is unsurpassed if equaled on the river; beautiful woods surround the place and in front a mile of gravel beach; fine large house with outbuildings, garden, fruit and ice; the whole place, 115 acres, is very valuable and for sale on liberal terms. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

TO LET—ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM NEW-York, one mile from Bronxville depot, Harlem Railroad, three miles and a half from the village of Yonkers, a nice house with nine rooms, spacious halls, pantries and closets; spring water on first floor; furniture for sale, if desired; over one acre of land; garden made; fruit and shade trees; location healthy. Also stable and carriage-house; running water in stable. Rent for one year at $60 per month; reference required. Apply at No. 36 Water-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

TO LET FURNISHED — AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, an elegant furnished house, with 16 rooms, and four acres of land; stable and grounds in perfect order; house has hot and cold water throughout; laundry and stationary tubs, bath-room, dumb-waiter and butler's pantry; is ten minutes' from depot. Also a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply, by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years, pleasantly situated half mile outside of village of Newtown, L. I.; contains 12 rooms, bath and water closet; two large vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees, icehouse filled, stables, &c.; within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st. Will be let for one or more years, or for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

ROOMS.—TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO SINgle gentlemen, two large rooms, front and back, containing water, gas and large closets; also, two unusually large hall rooms, all airy and nicely furnished; terms $2 50 to $6 per week. For further particulars inquire in the drug-store corner of Myrtle-av. and Carlton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON NORTH BROADway, just above Ashburton-av., a furnished house, two stories and basement; first floor, dining room and study; second floor, two large and two small bedrooms; gas throughout, water in kitchen; no stable; rent $200 per month. Will be let to a good tenant by the year. Address Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Manhattan Heights, fully and completely furnished in a superior manner; hot-house, extensive grounds, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; plenty of lawn, large garden. To be rented for the Summer or year.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK of railroad depot at Bergen Point, N. J., and within 35 minutes of New-York; six rooms in front part of a house, pleasantly situated, with plenty of shade. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, or inquire at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory or for sale very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED country seat East Chester, near depot; forty-five minutes from the City; with garden, stabling, fine lawns, fine views; ice-house full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—From the 10th to 15th May, situated near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, with eight acres of land well stocked with the best varieties of fruit and flowers. For full particulars inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, A COMMOdious furnished house, pleasantly located at Manhattanville, replete with modern improvements; in good order; half acre of ground; choice fruit and shade trees; accessible by 8th-av. or Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND FARM TO rent, as a first-class boarding-house. The owner's family would like to board in the house, and would secure others; most delightful location; lake fishing, bathing and fine country; stabling on the premises. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, completely furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, located immediately on the banks of the Hudson River; house large, with all modern improvements; outbuildings numerous and in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

LUMBER, COAL OR BUILDING MATErials dealers. The new dock with 12 lots of ground on Harlem River, 119th and 120th sts., to lease; 10 feet of water at low water. Apply to
A. H. RANDELL, No. 178 Fulton-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 60x100 feet, well lighted and suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

FOR RENT, FOR THE SUMMER—A neatly-furnished cottage-house, containing ten rooms, in the suburbs of Tarrytown; the place has a good garden and a stable; rent $150 per month.
TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 200 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the Summer, with horse, cow, garden, conservatory, fruit and vegetables in great variety and abundance. Apply at Pacific-st., south side, second house east of Brooklyn-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LEASE OR LET—FOR THE SEASON, furnished, a country seat on the west bank of Hudson River, two miles south of Newburgh. Apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to B. W. BONNEY, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FOR THE SUMMER, a furnished cottage, pleasantly situated, 35 minutes from the ferries. Address DOREMUS, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT CORNWALL, for the Summer, a desirable country residence; barn and garden attached. Apply to D. MORGAN, No. 928 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house, No. 14 9th-st., having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., corner Barclay.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO rent; garden planted; wagon-house, fruit and shade trees. Address E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHed house for the season for $650; near the village. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHKILL Landing to let for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO UPPER FLOORS, NO. 109 Leonard-st., especially suited to business or dwelling; rent low. Apply immediately at office on premises.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st.; choice corner rooms; seven front windows. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FLOORS, TOGETHER OR separate, at No. 104 Walker-st. Inquire of KERR & MORGAN, No. 151 Centre-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT YONKERS; RENT $500, or would be furnished for the season, rent $750. Apply to T. W. LUDLOW, JR., Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS MAY BE HAD AT No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply for one week.

TO LET.

A STORE ON BROADWAY TO LET.—Store No. 245 Broadway; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, with 12½x25 feet floors; hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO SEWING-MACHINE DEALERS.—The store No. 619 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., fitted up elegantly for a sewing-machine salesroom, is to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$6,000 OR $7,000 CASH WILL BE paid for a three-story high-stoop house of the owner, in a good location below 30th-st. Address WILLIAM, Box No 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED — THREE LOTS ADJOINING, BY front or rear; not particular as regards buildings; boundaries, 11th to 19th st., 2d to 4th av.
H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COTTAGE OR brick house, situated below the Central Park and between 7th and 3d avs. Price not to exceed $7,000. Address, with particulars, E. H., No. 421 Broome-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Separate sealed proposal will be received at this office, each indorsed with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, until MONDAY, May 13, 1867, for boarding the recruiting party and recruits of the United States Engineer Battalion.
A. M. MILLER,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers Recruiting Officer.
ENGINEER RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, No. 116 Spring-st., New-York City.

NO. 11 WEST 11TH-ST.—A FEW STEPS from Broadway—To let, a nicely furnished front parlor and bedrooms on first and second floors; also two rooms well furnished for single gentlemen, with first-class French table.

JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE COMMUNIcating rooms, with closets, to let unfurnished, with board; also, a number of rooms newly furnished, suitable for gentlemen and families; no objection to children. No. 22 Essex-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; pleasant location; three blocks above Stuyvesant-square, eight minutes' walk of Broadway and 8th-st. Apply at No. 349 2d av., near 20th-st.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OF ADULTS desirous of making arrangements for board, with the privilege of an exclusive home, can apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with breakfast, to a gentleman, in 44th-st., near Broadway; private family. Address A. C. R., Station G.

NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST. — PLEASANT rooms, with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week. Also on the seashore, 20 miles from New-York; beautiful location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor to let with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply 89 Henry-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st., without board.

TWO ROOMS ADJOINING TO LET—With all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, at No. 16 Varick-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE individuals can find board at Oldham, in a delightful neighborhood; location unsurpassed for health; accommodations for horse and carriage; ½ miles from Paterson depot. For particulars address Box No. 3,780 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from from the 20th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, New-Jersey.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A short distance below West Point, and directly opposite Fort Montgomery Station, can be had for the Summer. House, grounds and scenery unexceptionable. Fruit in abundance, and stabling if desired. For further particulars inquire of Mr. N. P., No. 64 South-st., first door on the right of entrance.

GOOD BOARD IN ORANGE, WITH PLEASant rooms for two families; five minutes' walk from depot; terms $10 to $12 per week. Address H., Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE (EPIScopal) may find good rooms and board in a private family, within 40 minutes of the City by boat. Address L. M., Station D Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL open on the 1st of June, at which time the annual examination at the Military Academy will commence. The price of board during the month of June will be $3 50 per day or $21 per week. We have one cottage to let, with board in the hotel. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing COZZENS BROTHERS, West Point.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The most pleasant and healthful Summer resort in this State. The hotel, which is now being largely improved, will be opened to visitors on the 20th of May.
Applications for rooms may be addressed to
HAZARD & CO.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON the Hudson, will be newly and handsomely furnished and open for the reception of guests about June 1. Families desiring to secure choice rooms apply or address No. 37 West 30th-st. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.

Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

NEW PATENT PIANOS—RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS REMOVED from No. 135 Grand-st. to Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. —Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $100 to $200 each; new and second-hand pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

PIANOS TO RENT OR EXCHANGED—Also, new and second-hand pianos sold on installments, at No. 425 Broome-st. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

A. E. MAURICE, CLAIRVOYANT, REVEALS all affairs of life, at No. 173 Bleecker-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	May 8
PALMYRA	May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	May 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	May 18
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	June 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 in gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, May 25
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed thereto.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, May 11
ERIN, CUTTING	SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, GRACE	SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, June 1

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.
4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LONDON AND BREST.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander, having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, May 23

For freight or passage apply to G. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... May 18 | SATURDAY ... June 15
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER	June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES	June 15

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO	May 18.
MANHATTAN	June 1.
MINNESOTA	June 15.

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.

The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. B. HILDRETH, Master, Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. —, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden. Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on SATURDAY, May 11 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Cabin passage reduced. The steamship QUAKER CITY, or one of the other popular steamships of the regular line will be dispatched *every Saturday* from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, May 11.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 18.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14,
LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 21,
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow May 18.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 202 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $130. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE, TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents, No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION
OF
CAVEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
On New-York Bay, two miles from New-York City.
1,545 FEET OF WATER-FRONT,
300 LOTS OF LAND, 1,500 WATER-LOTS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, Will sell at auction, ON THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867, At 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York.

This splendid property consists of over 300 lots of land, upon which is a large factory and several dwelling-houses, part of which are leased to the Jersey City Window Glass Company. There is 1,545 feet of water-front, with a good wharf. A grant to dock out and build five piers will be sold with the property.
The American Dock and Improvement Company own all the shore up to this property, and are improving it as fast as possible, erecting bulkheads and piers. The New-Jersey Central Railroad is near this place, and making new roads for teams, and easy transit to New-York; it is but two miles from the City; plenty of sand and stone on the premises; vessels of ten feet draft of water can go to the wharf.
For safe, profitable investment, it is the best piece of real estate and the largest water-front offered for sale around New-York. For manufactories, warehouses and docks, it cannot be excelled. Terms low. It will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Title perfect. Warrantee deed given. Map, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 26 Lafayette-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part:
DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, oak buffet mirror back, oak side and card tables, oak dining chairs in leather, arm chairs, bronze statuette, marble clock, china and glassware, &c.
LIBRARY—Black walnut library table in leather, library chairs, revolving chair, Brussels carpet.
PARLOR—Chickering piano, 7 octave, piano stool, rosewood etagere, mirror back, rosewood centre and side tables, marble tops, inlaid chess table, rosewood parlor suites in crimson damask, sofas, tete-a-tete, side and arm chairs, &c., velvet carpets, ebony and gilt cabinets, large pier and side mirrors. Also, several fine oil paintings.
BED-CHAMBERS—Black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, card tables, chairs, wardrobe commode, spring beds, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds and pillows, damask curtains, engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.
KITCHEN—Large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, by permit, which can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF POWDER.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1,500) barrels of powder, composed of rifle, cannon, musket and ordinary common powder, and eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds compressed powder.
These powders will be sold by sample and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms: one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers, No. 18 South Charles-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
By THEALL & BROS. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 8, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, (being the contents of several houses removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in satin and reps, walnut extension dining-tables, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs and easy chairs, enameled bedroom suites, curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, pier and mantel mirrors. Catalogues morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 118TH AND 119TH STREETS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
118TH-ST.—Two lots situate on the north side of 118th-st., 325 feet west of 6th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches.
119TH-ST.—Two lots situate on the south side of 119th-st., 325 feet west of 6th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., 93D AND 94TH STS., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, AND ON 4TH-AV. AND 95TH-ST., NEW-YORK, MONROE AND MADISON STS., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the heirs of Joseph Noble, deceased:
NEW-YORK.
4TH-AV.—Four lots, east side, commencing on northeast corner of 95th-st.
95TH-ST.—Six lots, north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.
5TH-AV.—One lot on east side, 75 feet 6 inches north of 93d-st.
93D-ST.—Four lots, north side, 229 feet 8 inches east of 5th-av.
94TH-ST.—Four lots, south side, 269 feet 2 inches east of 5th-av.
BROOKLYN.
MADISON AND MONROE STS.—Two lots north side of Madison-st., 250 feet east of Ralph-av., extending through to and fronting on Monroe-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 3d-av., without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THIS DAY, May 8, at No. 86 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, genteel furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1867.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.
These articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 56TH AND 57TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the west side, 25 feet 5 inches north of 45th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 50 feet 5 inches south of 65th-st., each 25 by 100 feet, opposite the Park.
56TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
56TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
57TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 125 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Bleecker-st. to close an estate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close the estate of Hannah Gallatin, deceased, viz.:
BLEECKER-ST.—The very valuable three-story and attic brick building and lot, No. 57 Bleecker-st., north side, just east of Broadway, and nearly opposite Crosby-st.; lot 27x100 feet, through to the alley in the rear. Terms cash; the property is leased one year from May 1, 1867. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 53D-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
53D-ST.—The valuable lot, together with the three-story frame building thereon, on the south side of 53d-st., 475 feet west of 6th-av.; lot 25x100.5.
By order of RICHARD WARREN, Executor, &c., of John Osborn.
Maps, &c., at the office of auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LEASEHOLD LOT ON WEST 48TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WEST 48TH-ST.—Twenty years' lease from May 1, 1867, of one lot on south side of 48th-st., 598 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100.5 feet; ground rent $450 and taxes per annum, with three renewals of 21 years each from Columbia College.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXTRA [illegible] LOT SOUTHWEST corner Lexington-[illegible] and 37th-st. at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May [illegible], 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
LEXINGTON-AV.—The valuable lot southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st. Lot 32x75 feet. Terms at sale.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Valuable 10th-av. lots, near Broadway, New-York.
10TH-AV.—East side, beginning on and including the very desirable northeasterly corner of 75th-st. These lots are on the grade, free from rock, and being only one-third of a block from the Grand Boulevard, and one block from Central Park, are worthy the attention of capitalists seeking investments.
1ST-AV.—Northwest corner of 52d-st. 6 lots, 25x100 each.
2D-AV.—West side, 82 feet 2 inches north 78th-st. 1 lot. Terms very easy. Maps at the office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Also,
SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on Canal-st.
No. 61 CANAL-ST.—Four-story Philadelphia brick front store and house; heavy brown-stone trimmings; building, 29.2x40 feet; lot, 29.2x75; contains store, basement and 12 rooms; water on every floor; connection with sewer; excellent stand for business. Terms easy. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 147 Madison-av., near 33d-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 8, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,900 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
350 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
250 boxes fresh Palermo oranges.
550 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.
Cargo of brig *C. F. Eaton*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 23 East River:
2,673 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,355 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo schooner *Emblyn*, from Palermo.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MAY 8, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort: Genteel HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of parlor suites in crimson plush and reps; rosewood, marble-top bureaus and washstands; do. centre tables; lace curtains, extension dining-tables, cottage suites, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, pure hair mattresses; 100 velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets. Also, the entire furniture of a four-story house, removed for convenience of sale. Catalogues at sale.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
1,200,000 FEET OF LAND
On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors.
N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.
The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.
TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

MAY—1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 3d	3 P. M.	Friday, 3d	7 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	3 P. M.	Saturday 4th	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	9½ A. M.	Monday, 6th	7 A. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 39, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3¾ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half-past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT CAPITALISTS.—A new and valuable improvement in paddle-wheels, to be known as "The Double Compound Cu[illegible] Float Wheel," invented by Alfred Binsse, Esq., and patented April 30, 1867, may be seen by parties willing to test its merits at the office of BINSSE & WALLACE, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS.
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE, to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. WILLIAM W. SANGER HAS removed from No. 737 Broadway to No. 45 East 10th-st., north side, five doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

JOHN SLATER, BOOT-MAKER, LATE of No. 2 Cortlandt-st., has removed to No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Director ... J. GRAU.
RISTORI NIGHTS THIS WEEK—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
The departure of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI is fixed for the 18th of May, in the *Ville de Paris*.
Ristori Ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
THIS (WEDNESDAY,) May 8.
for the last time, Victor Hugo's celebrated drama,
ANGELO, TYRANT OF PADUA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of THISBE.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 9, by general demand of the public,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FRIDAY—MARY STUART.
SATURDAY NEXT—ONLY RISTORI MATINEE.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Boxes for Ristori's only Matinee can now be secured.

RISTORI—ELIZABETH MATINEE.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock; doors open 12¼.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in America in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of private boxes, which will be secured at their usual prices.

RISTORI AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY, for the benefit of the Italian Schools of New-York, viz., the Five Points Children's School and the Evening Adult School, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1867, on which occasion Mme. RISTORI will appear for the last time in Brooklyn in her great role of MARY STUART.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 8, at the Brooklyn Academy, and New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S BENEFIT IN AID OF AND under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.
FRENCH THEATRE ... Director, J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, Grand Matinee at 1 o'clock.

RISTORI'S BENEFIT FOR THE DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.
FRENCH THEATRE ... Director, J. GRAU.
GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15, at 1 o'clock,
Doors open at 12.

MME. RISTORI'S LAST MATINEE.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, in aid and under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.
SPONTANEOUS AND IMMEDIATE SUCCESS
OF
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S IMPERIAL TROUPE OF
WONDERFUL JAPANESE.
THE FIRST JAPANESE ARTISTS EVER PERMITTED TO LEAVE JAPAN.
The Imperial Troupe is composed of over twenty of the most extraordinary performers, male and female,
ACROBATS,
TOP-SPINNERS,
BUTTERFLYERS,
MAGICIANS, &c., &c.,
EXHIBITING THEIR
MARVELOUS AERIAL STUDIES
in the
SCIENCE OF EQUILIBRIUM,
and giving a
THOROUGH INSIGHT INTO ORIENTAL JUGGLERY!
Everywhere these extraordinary performers have appeared their entertainment has been pronounced the MOST MIRACULOUS EVER BEHELD, and TWO HUNDRED YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ANY PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Box sheet open every morning at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to Parquet and Balcony	$1 00
Admission to Family Circle	50
Boxes	10 00

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

SECOND SPRING-TIDE SINGING FESTIVAL of the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL AND CHOIR-BOY SCHOOLS AND CHARITY CHILDREN, supported by a grand orchestra and eminent solo talent, at the New-York Academy of Music, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 9, at 2 o'clock.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano; Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Tenor amateur; Mr. JOS. JEWETT, Baritone; Mr. J. A. DAWSON, Pianist, will appear.
The front of the house will be under the personal supervision of THEODORE MOSS, Esq., of Wallack's Theatre.
Director ... Mr. JEROME HOPKINS.
Tickets, $1; secured seats, $1 50, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ch. Book Depository, No. 762 Broadway.
N. B.—This monster festival, in which hundreds of performers take part, is for the Orpheon Fund, and is given under the auspices of a committee composed of the most distinguished citizens of New-York and vicinity.
O. N. SNOW ... Manager.

HELIOGRAPHORAMA,
Comprising a magnificent series of heliographic views taken from nature and reality by the most skillful hands and combining the most beautiful effects of science and art in their exact lifelike representation of landscapes, cities, monuments, temples and statuary, renowned for their beauty, historical and poetical associations, will be exhibited at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver sts. on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9, 1867, for the benefit of the First Baptist Mariners' Sunday-school. Thorough artistic management, select vocal and instrumental music and entertaining descriptive illustrations, will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion.
Tickets for adults, 30 cents; children, 20 cents; to be had at the door of the Temple on the evenings of the exhibition.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST CONCERT THIS SEASON OF MRS. FOX, formerly Miss MARY GELLIE, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; Signor RANDOLFI, Baritone; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist; Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ, Solo Horn Player, and Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist. Tickets $1 each. For sale at music stores and at Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.—A NIGHT BEYOND THE TOMB, a lecture with extracts, on the Divine Comedy of "Dante," by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1, at the Hall and usual places.

MISS SAIDEE A. COLE'S READING, at DODWORTH HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1, to be purchased of Miss Cole, at her residence, No. 184 E. 41st-st., or at the hall on the evening of the entertainment.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

PEAT COAL.—100,000 TONS WANTED—LIBERAL prices paid. Cash on delivery.
PARDEL & BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½; EVENING AT 8.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the
OCTOROON.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and STAGE APPOINTMENTS, and in which the popular Comedian,
YANKEE LOCKE,
will appear.
THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the City where LADIES, FAMILIES and CHILDREN may pass an AGREEABLE and INSTRUCTIVE DAY.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
200 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled

FLYING
SCUD

OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FIRST MATINEE.
FLYING SCUD.
SATURDAY, MAY 11.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, June 3, 1867.
TO CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.
Tickets and circulars can be obtained at the following places:
Schuberth, music-store, No. 820 Broadway.
Jordens & Martens, music-store, No. 758 Broadway.
G. Schirmer, music-store, No. 701 Broadway.
Wm. Pond & Co., music-store, No. 547 Broadway.
Wm. Hall & Sons, music-store, No. 543 Broadway.
Rudiger & Hill, music-store, 865 Broadway.
Rullman ticket office, No. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Lucas ticket office, Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at Steinway and Irving Halls.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Social Reunion will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7 P. M. Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, will preside. Eminent speakers may be expected for this occasion, among whom will be Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Rev. A. D. NORTHRUP, Rev. C. S. ROBINSON and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Appropriate music, both instrumental and vocal, will enliven the exercises as usual. The annual business meeting of the Society, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission to the Social Reunion, price 50 cents, no reserved seats, may be obtained at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 49 Bible House, and at the office of the *Independent*, New-York; also at the office of the *Union*, Brooklyn.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE.—The second anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held TO-DAY and EVENING. A meeting for the purpose of hearing reports from the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Publishing Agent, the election of officers and managers, and the transaction of business, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton-st., corner William, at 11 o'clock A. M. In the evening a public meeting will be held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, when addresses will be delivered by Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President; Rev. MARK HOPKINS, President of Williams College, Rev. T. L. CUYLER and others. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend. Tickets for the evening meeting may be had, free of charge, at the rooms of the National Temperance Society, No. 172 William-st., New-York, and at the door.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE fifty-first anniversary will be held on THURSDAY, May 9, at Steinway Hall, East 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A.M. Business meeting at the Bible House at 9 A. M. Speakers at the Anniversary, Chas. S. Robinson, D.D., Brooklyn; Rufus W. Clark, D.D., Albany; Hon. Paul Dillingham, Governor of Vermont; John Cotton Smith, D.D., New-York; Rev. A. L. Long, Constantinople, C. V. A. Van Dyck, Beirut, Syria.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Tract Society will be held at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., near 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, A. M., at 10 o'clock. Speakers—Rev. A. J. GORDON, Rev. H. C. RILEY, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON and Rev. Dr. VAN DYCK.
A business meeting of the Society and of the Board of Directors will be held at the same place at 9 o'clock, to appoint officers and the Executive Committee.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, Boston, will be held at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., William A. Booth, Esq., President, in the chair. Addresses by W. D. COON, Esq., Rev. H. C. RILEY, Rev. E. SEWARD, W. FRENCH and Rev. C. A. VAN DYCK, D. D.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The forty-first anniversary of this Society will be held in Steinway Hall, 14th-st., near 4th-av., THIS EVENING, Wednesday, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. E. P. GOODWIN, of Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. E. K. ALDEN, D. D., of Boston, Mass.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION of the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, 1867. Door open at 2 o'clock; exercises commence at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BY MONS. P. B. DU CHAILLU, illustrated by drawings and specimens, before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Cooper Institute.
MONDAY, May 14—*Equatorial Africa, its Natural History, Geography and Vegetation, its Cannibals and Other Tribes.*
FRIDAY, May 17—*Journey to Ashango Land, the Gorilla, Chimpanzee and Dwarfs.*
Course Tickets, with reserved seats, $2 each, to be had on Broadway, at Appleton's, No. 443; Ball, Black & Co.'s No. 565; Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654; Fowler & Wells', No. 389; Spangenberg's, No. 883; Green's, No. 856; Hegeman's, No. 399; Caswell & Mack's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor. Lecture at 8 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Hon. J. V. C. SMITH, Ex-Mayor of Boston, will lecture THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Palestine*. Young men are particularly invited.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—A LECTURE ON and public tests of the *Truthfulness of Astrology*, THIS EVENING, by Dr. BROUGHTON. The Doctor can be consulted privately daily, on astrology, at his office, No. 814 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER'S LAST CLASSES IN French may yet be joined this week. Call at No. 9 University-place, only for ten minutes before the hours of 8½, 11, 4 and 7½.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.
A family school for boys under 14 years of age. Twenty-first session opens May 6.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.
Session opens April 29.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, NOW LIVING with her parents, desires a place as instructress, or lady's companion, in an American family; was educated in one of the first institutions in Paris; has experience as a teacher, and can give excellent references. Address Mlle. A. A., No. 218 East 14th-st.

THE ADELPHIA INSTITUTE AT NEW-Milford, Conn., is considered by its patrons a first-class institution for boys and young men. The buildings are very superior, spacious and elegant, the locality one of the best in New-England.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER month; schools and families attended; conversation, neither grammar nor dictionary is required. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 20 West 24th-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys, reopens in new building April 24. Inspection solicited. H. W. SIGLAR, Principal.

$30 INCLUDES ALL EXPENSES OF board and instruction, with washing, mending and books, to young scholars for ten weeks.
ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

A GERMAN TEACHER WISHES A FEW more pupils; best references. Address Dr. F. R. K., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PRINCIPAL for public school, near City, $1,250; also another at $1,700. Professor Natural Sciences, City, Autumn, $1,500 at first; Principal Southern normal school, Autumn; lady for piano and vocal music in female college; one for "object teaching," on the Hudson; also several ladies for music and several for French and music. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application from J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A FRENCH LADY, A SUPERIOR MUSICIAN of first-class capacity and successful experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; would teach a portion of the day for a pleasant home; no objection to go to the country; best of references given and required. Address, with full particulars, INSTRUCTRESS, care of *Weekly Review*, No. 596 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address S. O., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-NINTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 11, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

LINGARD'S,
514 BROADWAY, 514.
Great success of the
COMBINATION STAR TROUPE.
Houses nightly crowded with beauty and fashion.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL THIS WEEK.
The French Dancing Master,
Prof. CHASSEZ.
A. M. HERNANDEZ.
BILLY PASTOR in a new budget of comicalities.
Mlle. DE VERE and LINA WINDELL
in fascinating dances.
New ballet of
LES SEVILLIANES,
supported by Lingard's charming Ballet Troupe.
JOHNNY ALLEN
in new acts.
FANNY FORREST and EMMA FOWLER
in new songs.
MONTE VERDE, the Contortionist.
PARKHURST and STRAUT in a new clog dance and HERNANDEZ'S Comic Pantomime of
VOL AU VENT.
Don't forget MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the distinguished actor and author,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
and LAST PERFORMANCE POSITIVELY of his successful original romantic drama,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
Mr. Brougham in his excellent impersonation of
CAPT. RODERICK O'DONNELL.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
in accordance with a very generally expressed desire, Mr. Brougham will give one representation of Dickens'
CAPT. CUTTLE in DOMBEY & SON.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. BROUGHAM.
DAVID COPPERFIELD and POCAHONTAS.
The new local Drama, TREASURE TROVE, will shortly be presented.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. G. L. FOX AND THE
COMIC PANTOMIME,
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
SATURDAY, May 11, 1867,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON at 2½, EVENING at 8.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX
and termination of his management.
MONDAY, May 13,
G. C. HOWARD'S ANNUAL TRIBUTE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
SIX NIGHTS MORE AND ONE MATINEE ONLY OF
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, last four nights of the SHAMROCK.
FRIDAY—MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS' FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY at 1½, LAST WILLIAMS MATINEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
FAREWELL BENEFIT. FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 10, 1867.
A GREAT BILL. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
DRAMA. FARCE. EXTRAVAGANZA.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
BARNEY THE BARON.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS IN ALL.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Second night of the beautiful and gifted WORRELL SISTERS in their inimitable double burlesque bill of
ALADDIN AND CINDERELLA.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS the performances will commence with
ALADDIN,
with Misses SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNY, and the strength of the company in the cast.
To conclude with the musical burlesque
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE PRINCE, THE LACKEY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL'S
FAREWELL
GRAND CONCERTS IN COSTUME
and
Highly Amusing Entertainment.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Brooklyn Academy of Music.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
This acknowledged Standard Temple of Minstrelsy
IS CROWDED NIGHTLY.
LEON'S screaming burlesques, KELLY'S opera troubles.
HORN'S screaming witticisms, SEYMOUR'S comicalities.
LEON'S screaming imitations, KELLY'S Enoch Arden.
HORN'S screaming eccentricities, SEYMOUR'S dance.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
This week will be presented the wonderful JAPANESE JUGGLERS in their
ASTONISHING FEET.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats and tickets for all theatres, operas, concerts, &c., &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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THE ANNIVERSARIES.

(Continued from First Page.)

which guided them so wisely through the war—trusting no one blindly, but jealously guarding their own rights by the independent exercise of their power.

Resolved, That the nation owes it to its self-respect, to justice, to future security, and to the present safety of the colored race, redeemed by so much blood and treasure, to impeach and remove the traitor of the White House at once, and every hour Congress puts off that action, insults the nation, disgraces its law, jeopards its future, delays justice, and makes more and more innocent blood cry to God against us.

Resolved, That the next Presidential election will be the most momentous one ever made on this continent, and it behooves us all to see that we do not drift into incompetent or unfriendly hands through heedless hero-worship and blind party spirit, since we must put thorough loyalty, ripe statesmanship and decided purpose at the helm, or we lose half the fruits of this terrible conflict.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the people are true and sound, thoroughly in earnest, and determined to leave no root or fibre of this intolerable system which has poisoned our national life for a century, and if this epoch closes without the full accomplishment of their purpose, it will be the fault of selfish leaders, willing to sacrifice principle and justice for their own advancement.

Resolved, That, if Gov. EYRE goes unwhipped of justice, it will be another proof that the same Pro-Slavery spirit rules England to-day which, a few years ago, covered the Confederate pirates with English protection, and only from lack of courage forbore to put its flag side by side with that of the rebellion; and we shall expect nothing better of that nation until its malignant aristocracy is crushed, as ours has been, in the strong grasp of a sovereign people.

Resolved, That the hour—its imminent peril and its grand opportunity—summons all true men to the most devoted, earnest and untiring efforts to reap the full harvest of this war, putting away every remnant of old abuse and oppression, to found our hereafter on justice and equality and the full recognition of human brotherhood.

The resolutions having been reported, Mr. PHILLIPS spoke in support of them as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS.

In support of the tenor of these resolutions allow me to occupy a small portion of your time this morning. As I said a few minutes ago, I regard the present hour not only as the most dangerous, but certainly as one of the most critical in the history of our cause. Meeting as we do, surrounded by a nation really in earnest in its determination to make absolute justice the law of the land, the only real question which stirs the anxiety of any thoughtful American is not the absolute future—the goal to which we are all tending—but it is of the past through which we are to reach that goal. We stand to-day no more certain than we did thirty years ago that this Continent and the American nation would in due time recognize justice as the law of its nationality. I do not remember the hour,—I never met the Abolitionist who doubted that within a certain time, as to which no man was able to prophesy,—but that in due time the idea committed to our hands would leaven the whole nation, and that God, the representative of justice and love, would triumph in this great struggle against the selfishness of a race. I have always believed this, because we always believed that God ruled. We are approaching 1868. The Fortieth Congress can mean nothing, attend to nothing, discuss nothing, and divide itself into nothing, with the exception of making a President. We have touched that goal where hereafter all the debates, all the action, all this marshaling of men and majorities in those two Houses will have but one object, and that is making a President. But at such a moment, more especially than at any other, there is one thing needed, and that is a body of men who have no President to elect, no candidate to carry, no party to watch, no personal affairs to jeopardize, whose total and only anxiety is that the institution of the nation shall really cover the principles which are its life. That is where we ought to stand in the next two years. Some men seem to think that because the Military Bill has received a large majority in Congress, and hereafter received the indorsement of the Southern men themselves, that hereafter we may relax our vigilance. On the contrary, it seems to me that the moment has come that the men who go about the country from the halls of Congress, with a view to secure seeming success, should be watched with care. The election of a man, every drop of whose blood had thrilled in every hour of the war, and with the real struggle through which the nation was passing—such a man, if not with the name, with the heart of THAD. STEVENS, should be placed in the White House. [Loud cheers.] Now, there are only two parties whose past history entitle them to the confidence of the country to-day. One is the Radicals of the North—the men who have no idea, no purpose, no plan, no plot but just this: to tear up by the roots, extracting every fibre, and killing every twig of that odious oligarchy which has poisoned the nation for the last century—that class of men who would not only clean the Constitution itself, but the hall of Congress, and the halls of every State Legislature, of the very last remnant of caste, and of the white man's government. And the only other force in this Government that deserves a moment's confidence is the exiled loyal white blood of the South—men who hazarded their lives for the flag while the war was pending, and when a traitor took the command of the Union armies, left the unsafe streets of their own cities to bring to the North their testimony that the white man as well as the black claimed of the nation absolute justice before himself, his wife, his children, his property and his rights had any security south of Mason and Dixon's line. It was to the church members, the New-York *Observer* and the American Tract Society, who professed principles and practiced trade, who professed the Gospel and practiced infidelity, that the guilt of the blood of these last five years' war is to be traced. [Applause.] It is not the Southern slaveholders, nor the Douglas Democrat, nor the Breckinridge traitors who stand in the first ranks of guilt in this rebellion. It is the Christian, so called, of the American Church. It is the Whig, as he painted himself as Anti-Slavery as the most outspoken Abolitionist. It is the man who said "Aye, aye," and did not. It is the man who said "I go, Sir," and would not. It is they who were guilty of the blood of Andersonville and Gettysburgh. I know I am going back ten years to the habits of the Anti-Slavery cause in times past. I feel it to say that we need it in order to remind the politicians who sit in Congress and ask us not to impeach the President because we should jeopardize the Republican Party. We need it in order to remind the pulpit, which tells us not, with an undue and ill-timed Radicalism, to disturb the good intention of the majority of the Senate and House. We need it in order to remind the Wilsons and Shermans and Fessendens and Bankses that if another rebellion ever breaks out, if another drop of blood is shed in this cruel war, or another hard-earned dollar exacted from the laboring man, it will be because they allowed a traitor in the White House to insult the nation and go unwhipt of justice. It is because they allowed the greatest traitor of the whole to linger for months in the right hand of the Government at Fortress Monroe. Men tell me to-day we ought to know better—men meet me upon the public platform, and ask me by what right, when the white men of the South have submitted to the Amendment and swear to support it, I now, in the face of the American people, still maintain doubts of the safety of the negro. I am thought uncharitable, and I answer that I know a man who resided under the flag of the Union in the Old Dominion, ROBERT E. LEE, a chivalric gentleman, a model patriot, an honest Christian—yes, all these hypotheses indorsed by the sanction of the Apostle of the pulpit in the North—ROBERT E. LEE, when he had learned every secret of Gen. SCOTT, then carried them to the headquarters of JEFF. DAVIS. And after that, after hundreds of oaths heaped upon the head of the Christian of Virginia—according to WARD BEECHER all broken the moment he was in a condition to break them advantageously—we are to believe this white man's oath in Virginia. Now, when men tell me to nominate Gen. GRANT for President, because if they do not take him the Democrats will, it is time to talk a little of the Slavery of 1860. With the Senate of the United States bartering principles with SHERMAN and FESSENDEN, the practical leaders of that body, I consider it time to tell the South in the language of the old Anti-Slavery Society, that we put no confidence either in oaths or parchment, in no guarantee of impeachment; and that we shall not believe the negro to be safe until we see forty acres under his feet, a schoolhouse behind him, a ballot in his right hand, the sceptre of the Federal Government over his head, and with no State Government to interfere with him until half of the white men of the Southern States are in their graves. [Cheers.] I tell you, my friends, I do not believe that God ever converted an adult generation, and I want no better evidence of that than to-day at least half of the white men of the Southern States are rebel in heart and purpose. I do not care where you find them. It may be on the outskirts of the nation, plotting against it. It may be upon the platform with colored men at Richmond, Atlanta or Nashville. I want no man's evidence. I have lived half a century, and I know that fifty years will not convert Massachusetts from the belief that all men are created equally. [Cheers.] And I never will believe that five years of defeat have converted South Carolina from the belief that all men are unequal I know it. Half of the white men of the South to-day speak disunion, and have no purpose in life but to bide their time when they can strike a fatal blow at the country's life. The women of the South embrace every opportunity to instil into the minds of the rising generation hatred of this Union. The jewel of liberty is given into the hands of the North, and the only allies in its defence are the unknown and persecuted whites of the South and the negro. The leading brains of those States,—the men who have manipulated all through their political life for a quarter of a century, hate this Union; and it will be a miracle if within the next thirty years they do not find an opportunity to strike a blow at its life. Let the day hang heavy about us; let a great foreign complication crowd us to the wall; let some moment of national danger come over us, and these very men will thank God that the opportunity has arisen when they can pull down the flag of the Republic. But I do not fear them. I can despise them. I would take a million of JEFF. DAVIS' and ten millions of white rebels in my hand and fling them into the great Northwest, teeming with energy and liberty. I could throw them into New-England, all aglow with human brotherhood, and they would scarcely cover a section. Now, the only thing in our future is to work upon the same line, to obey the same reasoning and maintain our same relations toward the public. This society is no thing but one great spy on the American people. The ten millions of Americans led by pulpits and editors are masquerades in disguise—a secret in the disguise of a profession in which no man believes. There is not a Republican to-day who does not know in his own soul, and will confess to you in his private chamber, that if GRANT is put at the head of this Republic he is a traitor to Gettysburgh and Antietam. I will not occupy your time any further, but give way to others.

Mr. PHILLIPS having thus concluded, Col. T. W. HIGGINSON was next introduced.

SPEECH OF COL. HIGGINSON.

I recognize, said the speaker, that the position taken by this Society is the next idea to be carried into American politics. It has always been so. Gen. GRANT had been spoken of as a dangerous power in American politics. He, himself, had known the name of Gen. GRANT to pass unapplauded in a convention of soldiers because it was there suspected that the General favored ANDREW JOHNSON. The nation will follow no leader who is suspected of being false to the cause. The time must come when political power will not confer safety when it is not based upon the principle of equal rights for all men.

The speaker proceeded to show the danger of choosing leaders, whether white or colored. In this yearning for leadership there was danger. The ignorance of the negro, he thought, was another source of danger. Mutual distrust scattered them. They do not cling together, but when now stand men beside President JOHNSON who have been trusted before, what can we expect but that among black men will be similar disaffection. The possession of land, he believed, would do more than all else to elevate the negro. This was proven by the result of the gifts at Port Royal, and nothing did so much to destroy their confidence in the Government as the withdrawal of those privileges. "Until the black man can make his bale of cotton and put his name upon it he is still a slave." Mr. HIGGINSON then called attention to the fact that the word confiscation did not appear in the resolutions, and asked for the correction.

CONFISCATION RESOLUTION.

Mr. PHILLIPS acknowledged the omission and offered to amend by the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That a large measure of confiscation and a division of the confiscated lands among the negroes is an act of justice to them and to the former rebel owners of the land, as well as a security to the other rights of the negro and to the nation.

SPEECH OF THOMAS J. DURANT.

The next speaker was Mr. THOMAS J. DURANT, of New-Orleans, who paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. PHILLIPS. His views as to the rights of the negro agreed in a measure with those of the preceding speaker. Law, he said, had been defined by a European publicist to signify the common conscience of the people. The man who acts against the interest of the masses is acting the part of a despot.

The speaker next spoke in glowing terms of President LINCOLN, as one who did not fear to step beyond the law when conscience dictated the action, and claimed it as the right of the negro to freedom no less perfect in any way than that of his white fellow-citizen. He believed that with the condition of the negro and its adjustment lay the future well being of the country, because of his treatment, the people of the North had been compelled to send their soldiers to the South to maintain the nation. The military bills are lame in details. They leave in existence the rebel State Governments, which ought to have been swept aside. They place the military above the civil power. He would have maintained the inchoate condition, supported but not denominated by the military power, till they should be ready for Republican Government. The black man, if he knows his interest, is master of the situation. When a planter who held the rebel banner in 1863, stands on the same platform with a negro, no matter for what purpose, he has abandoned his old position.

The speaker was followed by some brief remarks from Rev. W. CHADWICK, of Brooklyn, after which the meeting adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The audience in the evening, although not so large as the spacious hall would accommodate, was respectable in numbers and appearance. The exercises were opened with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," rendered most effectively by the choir and organ. WENDELL PHILLIPS presided, and opened the speaking as follows:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS said: Ladies and gentlemen, we had intended that the first person to address you this evening should be Miss DICKINSON; but in her absence, as she has not yet reached the hall, I will venture to open the meeting, and will leave the platform when she arrives. This is now the thirtieth anniversary which I have come to New-York or to some neighboring city to attend in the service of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is thirty years since I first pledged myself to the principle embodied in the constitution of this Society. I did it rather from impulse than from any distinct understanding of the great and broad principle at the root of our movements. I pronounced the Shibboleth of the Society with the buoyant indifference of a young man, confident as young men generally are. [Miss DICKINSON here entered the hall, and her appearance was greeted with applause. Mr. PHILLIPS was about to retire, but was called upon to proceed.] Miss DICKINSON prefers to wait. I say I pronounced the shibboleth of the Society with the indifference which young men usually entertain toward such questions, confident of a large reserve of strength, a lavish amount of opportunity, so that we can throw away any quantity upon any improvement we chance to fancy. I was then, like most Americans, profoundly ignorant what Slavery was, or how strong the slave system itself was. I had been brought up, as most Americans are, in the unqualified admiration and acceptance of the great Republic, and the eulogistic tone in which our institutions had been criticised and admired. I was a hero worshipper—hardly anything else. Like the men of that day, especially in New-England, I regarded WEBSTER as a great statesman and almost an orator, and from afar off I worshipped HENRY CLAY as a great American orator and almost a statesman. For the Church I had been bred in an unmixed and unlimited respect. I supposed that under its altar was enshrined all of American virtue, and that most that was good in our institutions had grown up under its influence. I had no idea—not the slightest—of the life-long battle, of the great, deeply-anchored evil which we were encountering. The mobs of '35, and the years that immediately followed it, the great denial for many years of the right of petition, startled me for the moment out of my blind admiration for democratic institutions. They were phenomena for which I could not account. A lawyer, bred in all the technical reliance on the safeguards of Saxon liberty, I was puzzled rather than astounded by the fact that outside of the law and wholly unrecognized in the theory of our institutions was a mob power—an element which nobody had counted in any analysis of the system, and for whose irregular action no check, no balance had been provided. The gun which was aimed at the breast of ELIJAH LOVEJOY, on the banks of the Mississippi, brought one to my feet, conscious that they stood in the presence of a power whose motto was victory or death. Then for the first time, I think, Abolitionists began to realize the death-grapple in which they had unthinkingly joined. At least I did. But still for a long time we "saw men as trees walking." We still put Slavery off at a distance. We saw the trunk of the tree growing out of Southern soil. We talked of it as a far off institution. We had not the slightest conception that its broad-reaching roots, its innumerable fibres, penetrated every acre of New-England; that the miasma of its poison benumbed conscience, stifled the intellect; that the call of its syren voice was like that of Calypso, turning politicians and statesmen alike into brutes, glad to do its bidding. [Applause.] I am describing at least the actual condition of one honest Abolitionist in those early days. It was a long, long time, many and many an experience passed over my head, before I could realize that Slavery, like the aristocratic element in England, like the Catholic element in Italy, had poisoned everything it touched; that there was no inch of ground, moral, intellectual, political, where the flag floated, that was not glad to do it obeisance. It was a long, long time before I began to learn that the poet sung only for its praise; that the merchant, with instinctive sagacity, shrunk from disturbing its quiet; that the historian moulded his record and the preacher his text only to please it. No matter where the Ithuriel spear of Anti-Slavery touched in America, it started up the same fiend. No matter how varied the masks that blazed their several parts around it, now calling itself literature, now religion, now justice, now politics, now trade, now fashion,—tear off that mask and the same features were behind it, sneering and jabbering at the spectator. This was America. Ten, twenty, thirty years in the thick of the fight revealed the depth of the disease, the wide extent of the cancer. We were called harsh critics. We only told the truth. We were called uncharitable speakers. We only quoted what a man was proud to say. We put on record, without word or comment, the pledge of some great statesman, and when he looked at it in the cool light of his own retirement, or through the eyes of his friends, he shrunk back and said, "That is not I." But it was. [Cheers.] Well, you know the rest of the history. After this long battle, after this dread experience, after this breaking up of all the fond dreams of an enthusiastic belief in the American State and the American Church; when we were brought face to face at last with the actual fiend itself; when, flinging aside all these disguises, trampling under foot all pleasant terms, denying all the pretences under which smooth politicians and an expedient Church had hidden themselves, Slavery revealed itself at last, the gigantic rebel that it was—then we could look back and see that the struggling, almost half-conscious effort of this Anti-Slavery body had measurably prepared the North to understand at least the struggle in which it had started. It was the bugle-call of LOVEJOY in the Valley of the Mississippi, sounding behind the trumpet-blast of JOHN BROWN in the Shenandoah, that marshaled up the Northern people to the struggle. [Applause.] Many tell us to take off our armor and set down and enjoy the leisure which victory has given us, to be contented, because this generation has done enough, because out of the battle-field of these five or seven years there will be a harvest sufficient for the ambition of any other generation. But I am not only an Abolitionist—I am an American. I am not only pledged and devoted against the system of Slavery as the virus of republican institutions upon this continent, but I have an interest as broad as the faith of humanity—I have an anxiety and an interest in all the great questions which concern the people to whom this great continent belongs. All around and over us are large and momentous issues enough for our future, and for the labor of the next generation. Before us stands the great question of temperance, the groundwork and substratum indispensable to the security of Republican institutions. [Loud applause.] Whoever ignores the temperance cause as a local, honest and fundamental effort, does not understand the institutions under which he lives. We have a ballot-box resting on the virtue and intelligence of the masses. You cannot have a ballot-box resting on a drunken people. It is impossible to entrust republican institutions to a mass of men who have not any control over themselves. We are a nation of Saxon blood,—a race given to the use of physical stimulants. We live in a community and in a range of latitude where the temptation is to indulge that appetite. The tropics have their own vices,—the temperate zones theirs. Added to that we have a blood which in its earliest record formed its heaven out of its highest aspirations, and its heaven was a drunken revel out of the skull of its enemy. Revenge and intoxication were the ideas which the Saxon code pursued. Now, with such a climate, and with such a race, the institutions of the nineteenth century have made the wages of the laborer so large, and the ingenuity of science so acute, that for a day's work a man can be drunk a week. Giving, then, such a climate, such a temperature, such blood and such an opportunity, the man who will not aid in the movement to put the American people as a mass above the control of its appetite, and secure Republican institutions, is as blind to the present as I was in 1837 to the condition of this country. And it was the turn of a day of which the most sanguine man would not have dared to prophecy the result in 1861, whether one prominent demagogue should take this City and the Empire State out of the North into the Confederacy, for, you know all of you, that, if FERNANDO WOOD had put New-York under the banner of JEFFERSON DAVIS it would have been because the grog-shops of this City ruled the Empire State. [Applause.] When a dozen times within three years the doors of the Senate have been closed, the highest and most dignified body in the world, the reason was to shield the drunkenness of its members from the criticism of the public. It is not amiss to refer to this in a moment like the present when the galleries of the Senate have been filled night after night until midnight with the wives of members who were afraid to trust their husbands alone, drunken and besotted, in a midnight Washington spree. Looking over the future is the question of the sobriety of the people, and side by side with that stands another and a most momentous question, viz., that of women's position—the great unique, characteristic question of the nineteenth century—the last protest against the injustice of half the human race toward women's politic position. Behind that, and still of a more immediate and disastrous moment, stands the relation of capital and labor. Now, for one, I say that I will toil for the race of our laborers, and for the next generation, in the settlement of these great questions. In America brains always rule. In the long run to the credit of our institutions, be it said, nothing but brains can rule. You cannot bully this community. If any power could have bullied it into silence, the slave power could have done it. The American people cannot be coerced either into silence or submission; they must be convinced. They have reached that period of intellectual life which must have argument, and fact, and reason furnished them at every step. It is necessary, therefore, that an untrammelled Press and a purified pulpit, and disinterested men outside of both should be left free and disengaged for these great questions. I am for leaving no stones unturned, no effort untried, no word unspoken that will take entirely out of American politics the question of race, and never again shall the angry feud between the sections, or the angrier feud still between races be heard of in American politics. From the great lakes to the Gulf, from the ocean to the Pacific, we say clear out both, so that by no possibility will the blinded eyes of Justice be able to distinguish a white man from a black. That is my interest now. I know that chattel Slavery has been abolished. I know that in half of this Union many shackles have fallen off, and great opportunities have been offered to the black man, but I know also, before this harvest is actually garnered, it is necessary that this community itself, North and South, should not only stupidly accept, but that they should intelligently receive in all the customs of their lives, politically, literary and socially, a new spirit. You cannot graft into one civilization the institutions of another. You might as well put one man's arm upon another man's body. Look, for instance, at the trial by jury. It grows out of all the circumstances and internal fabric of the Saxon race, begins in the cradle and is part of the blood. Analyze any genuine Saxon in Germany, and you will find twelve men of the jury at the bottom of his heart. It is true, as Lord ERSKINE expressed it, that the total end of the English Constitution was twelve honest men in the box. It is not only the type, but the actual inspiration of the whole English Government, and it was well said by that statesman-like mind of DANIEL O'CONNELL, "Sir, I will be content when you give us an independent jury and the ballot." It was the alpha and omega of English liberty. Fifty years ago the French Goverment undertook to engraft the English system on their law, but the attempt proved abortive. Now, it is just so with absolute equality anywhere. It does not fit in anywhere. Now, therefore, you cannot expect any movement to disclose this great thing. It must be done gradually. You cannot expect to sit at Washington, and with a parchment writing and great learning make over the whole of these ten States. The first thing to consult in statesmanship is the ideal, and then afterwards, if you cannot reach it, be content with the puppet; but always shape for yourself the puppet. When you sell out, sell out for as much as you can.

A VOICE—And grumble if you cannot get more.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Yes, that is Saxon, and that is right. I want a good trade. WEBSTER sold out for nothing. Put the Democrats at the head of the Government, and you will lose 60 per cent. Put half-and-half men, with no ideas, like GRANT, and we shall lose 50 per cent. Put huckstering traitors like FESSENDEN or SHERMAN, and we should lose 70 per cent. The Republican Party in the Senate and House, not necessarily to their discredit, is to-day drawn into the great maelstrom of a Presidential election for this sole purpose, to carry their party at the polls, no matter how much truth is concealed. Mr. PHILLIPS concluded by stating that in his opinion the Southern late rebel States should be excluded from the Union for at least seven years, which he thought was little enough punishment for the misery they had inflicted on the country.

SPEECH OF ANNA DICKINSON.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON then came forward, and was received with applause. She said she recognized the disadvantages under which any one must labor in following the eloquent speaker who had preceded her. Still she had one word to say. No one needed to vindicate the truth of the axiom that a party must fight or surrender. The record of the Republican Party for the past six years was a glorious one. To stop now, as at any time during those years, would be to find death; to go forward was to scale height after height of victory and power. How many wrongs had been righted by it! how many chains had been broken! how society had been transformed. For oppression, justice; for slavery, liberty; for despotism, democracy. So much done, but more remained behind. It had been charged against the party that what it did for justice it did for itself, to gain a hold of power; that what it did for the black man it did, not from any sense of right and justice to him, not because it feared God and cared for man, but because the black man troubled it. Again it was charged that this party went forward because it was forced to go on. To-day the Republican Party had presented to it a question which, if properly answered, would forever brand this statement a lie, and put it at rest to the end of time; for the march of events had at last brought us face to face with a question of which it could not be said it is a question of expediency or a military necessity—but a question of right or wrong—the defence of humanity for the sake of justice. Briefly, either the Republican Party must proclaim as its watchword *universal liberty and impartial suffrage*, and live, or it must repudiate this watchword and die. and repudiation could be as successfully shown by silence as by any choice of words. She then dwelt upon the advantage taken of our denial of suffrage to the black man at the North, while we insisted upon his equal rights at the South, by shrewd politicians, such as ORR and BEAUREGARD, and others. Although she had faith that the black man would in the end, as he had through the war, see that the North was his true friend, yet, in his present ignorant condition, we could not afford to put such an argument into the hands of Southern demagogues. We should make our actions consistent with our profession of love of justice for the black man. Said a great King of France to his son, whom he was instructing how to govern. "My son, you must seem to love your people." "And how shall I seem to love them?" "My son, you must love them." So, we must seem to love justice and liberty, by loving justice and liberty indeed; and no man, North or South, black or white, can ever be deceived. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF REV. S. J. MAY.

Mr. PHILLIPS then introduced as one of the earliest Abolitionists of America, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse:

Mr. MAY said that his whole experience for the past thirty-seven years had convinced him that the future welfare of the country depended entirely on its treatment of the colored man. He trembled for the future of his country when he saw any hesitation in granting to the colored man his full rights. It was ineflably mean and contemptible for a great people to refuse at this late day to do justice to the colored man. There never was a people on the face of the earth that had shown such high aspirations as had been shown by the colored people of the South since the war. Already over 500,000 of them had learned to read and write, and there was nothing they would not do or sacrifice to gain knowledge. The American people had greatly underrated the intelligence of the colored race. They would yet show themselves the equals of any people on the globe. In less than half a century the white man would be obliged to confess that the blacks were not only his equals, but in some respects his superiors. He had no doubt the Convention for drafting a new Constitution for this State would extend the suffrage to the colored people in that instrument, but he had some doubts whether the provision would be ratified by the people. He urged his hearers to see to it that all future Constitutions, with the making or adoption of which they have anything to do, should guarantee equal rights, not only to all men, irrespective of race or color, but to women as well. [Applause.]

Mr. PHILLIPS announced that owing to the lateness of the hour, no other speakers would address the audience, but that the meeting at Dodworth Hall to-day would be addressed by W. C. BURLEIGH, PARKER PILLSBURY and other eminent speakers.

The meeting then adjourned to the hymn of the Doxology.

The Sunday-School Union.

The fifty-first anniversary of the New-York Sunday-School Union was celebrated yesterday. It had been arranged by the Committee having charge of the matter that the schools, to the number of 150, should assemble in various designated places of worship, there to join in exercises appropriate to the occasion. The gloomy and threatening aspect of the weather rendered it doubtful whether or not this programme could be carried out, but at 2 P. M., the hour designated for the assembling of the schools, the sky having brightened somewhat, it was decided that they should proceed to the places designated. The little ones had felt sadly afraid that this part of the programme would have to be omitted, and that all their preparations for the event would have been without result. The order came, however, to proceed, and the various schools, four or five together, marched to the churches designated by the Committee. Most of these little processions carried banners bearing the name of their schools, while others bore tiny red and blue flags and the national colors. Some of the children contented themselves with putting on their best clothes and making their hands and faces as bright as soap and water could make them. Others added blue rosettes to their caps and jackets, but all appeared as clean as new pins and as happy and contented as good children ever are. On arriving at the various churches Sunday-school hymns were sung, prayers were offered up, and addresses were delivered by various gentlemen to which the children listened attentively. About 4 o'clock the exercises concluded and the various processions, numbering about 20,000 children in all, marched homeward and dispersed.

In the evening the Society met at Calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-third-street. Rev. Dr. FERRIS presided, and read a report of the operations of the Union during the past year, from which it appears that the schools are in a flourishing condition, and that several new ones have been established. About one-half of the schools have been favored in conversions. In one school there were fifty-nine cases, and it is believed that five hundred conversions among teachers and scholars have taken place during the year. In the report, reference was made to the death of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and also to that of Mr. FRANCIS HALL, one of the founders of the Union, and for many years an active member of the Visiting Committee.

After the reading of the report, addresses were made by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, in which they spoke of the necessity for increased exertion, particularly in the missionary field. The audience, which was quite a large one, were dismissed with benediction.

American Tract Society.

The American Tract Society will hold its anniversary at Steinway Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The annual report of this Society sets forth that it is more and more clear that there is a great work to be done both at home and abroad. The Society must go forward caring for the swelling millions of the great Northwest and West, the enfranchised millions of the South and Southwest, for Spanish America and the nominally Christian and Pagan world. The death of FRANCIS HALL, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, is noted. During the year 126 new publications, of which 37 were volumes, were published. There were printed during the year 837,676 volumes, or 2,790 per day. The *American Messenger* circulated 145,083 monthly; the same in German, 29,333; the *Child's Paper*, 336,333. Total periodicals monthly, 510,749. The value of publications distributed gratuitously during the year was $53,254 31. The receipts for the year amounted to $544,151 43, exceeding the receipts of any previous year by $106,473 15. The whole income of the Society, including balance in treasury at the beginning of the year, was $545,131 13. The expenditures amounted to $544,343 24, leaving a balance in the treasury of $787 89. During the year, 219 colporteurs labored in 21 States and in the British Provinces, among our own destitute population and among those speaking the German, Welsh and Scandinavian languages. They held or addressed 6,831 religious meetings, made 242,172 family visits, conversing on personal religion and praying with 160,734 families; finding 30,581 Protestant families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 15,687 families of Roman Catholics; 12,411 destitute of all religious books but the Bible, and 5,647 Protestant families without the Word of God. In the immense and needy fields opened in the South the Committee have expended, by colportage and gratuitous distribution, to individuals and to mission Sabbath-schools, white and colored, over $24,000. Spanish America is now accessible to Christian effort and calling for an evangelical literature. Valuable new works have been issued, others are in the course of preparation, and many have been already sent out among those 20,000,000 of needy people.

American Equal Rights Association.

The first annual meeting of the American Equal Rights Association will be held at the Church of the Puritans to-morrow and Friday, the 9th and 10th.

The object of this Association is to secure equal rights to all American citizens, especially the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color or sex.

American democracy has interpreted the Declaration of Independence in the interest of Slavery, restricting suffrage and citizenship to a white male minority.

The black man is still denied the crowning right of citizenship, even in the nominally free States, though the fires of civil war have melted the chains of chattelism, and a hundred battlefields attest his courage and patriotism.

Half our population are disfranchised on the ground of sex; and though compelled to obey the law, and taxed to support the Government, they have no voice in the legislation of the country.

This Association then has a mission to perform, the magnitude and importance of which cannot be over-estimated.

The recent war has unsettled all our governmental foundations. Let us see that in their restoration all these unjust proscriptions are avoided. Let Democracy be defined anew, as the Government of the people, and the whole people.

Let the gathering then at this anniversary be in numbers and character worthy in some degree the demands of the hour. The black man, even the black soldier, is yet but half emancipated, nor will he be, until his full suffrage and citizenship are secured to him in the Federal Constitution. Still more deplorable is the condition of the black woman, and legally, that of the white woman is no better.

Shall the sun of the nineteenth century go down on wrongs like these, in this nation, consecrated in its infancy to justice and freedom? Rather let our meeting be pledge as well as prophecy to the world of mankind, that the redemption of at least one great nation is near at hand.

In behalf of the American Equal Rights Association.

LUCRETIA MOTT, President.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Cor. Secretary.
HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Rec. Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1867.

Anniversaries To-Day.

American Tract Society, Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, Steinway Hall, 3 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

National Temperance Society, Cooper Institute, 7:30 P. M.

Five points House of Industry, 2 P. M.

Vital Statistics.

The total number of deaths recorded in this City last week was 428, being an increase of 23 over the number reported in the previous week, and 13 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The weekly letter of Dr. HARRIS, Registrar, sets forth some points worthy of attention and study. It is as follows:

There were 428 deaths in New-York for the week ending Saturday, May 4, and 158 in Brooklyn, inclusive of the County Institutions in each, and in these there died 18 persons in the latter City, and 50 in the Island Hospitals of New-York. This mortality is equal to a yearly death-rate of 26.70 per 1,000 living in New-York, and to 24.59 per 1,000 in Brooklyn, exclusive of certain County Asylums in each. Zymotic diseases destroyed 99 lives, or 23.13 per cent. of all who died in New-York and its institutions, and 34, or 21.52 per cent. of the total list in Brooklyn. Typhus and typhoid fevers caused 8 deaths in New-York and 3 in Brooklyn; scarlatina killed 19 children, and was most fatal in the Fourth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York; and in Brooklyn there were 7 deaths by this disease, and 10 by measles; most of the 14 deaths by the latter disease in New-York occurred in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. The weather was unusually cold and damp, as compared with the corresponding week the last few years; mean temperature last week 47 Fahrenheit; average humidity 53; total saturation regarded as 100; and in corresponding week last year the mean temperature was 53, and the average humidity 47. The tubercular and acute inflammatory diseases were chief causes of death. Their fatal doings were even more widely different in different localities than the so-called zymotic disorders, and pointed to the causes of these disorders in the crowded tenement-house quarters. Again we find the cleanly and well-housed population of the Fifteenth Ward, and the correspondingly healthy districts of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, having in the week only one death to 6,400 of the living, while in the Sixth, and all like filthy slums, crowded by the lower class of the City poor, there was one death to every 858 of the living, beside the death-list that these four districts furnish at the hospitals and almshouse. Such seven-fold disadvantage to life in the unclean and crowded districts cannot long be disregarded.

There was nothing in the records of the week to indicate the presence of cholera or any epidemic excepting the eruptive fevers. Infantile mortality increased, there being in New-York 124 deaths of infants under one year old, or 29 per cent. of all, and of children under five years 200, or 46.73 per cent. of all. In Brooklyn, with a lower general death rate, the mortality of children at those periods was nearly the same as in New-York, 29.75 per cent. of the list being infants and 50.63 being children under five years. In both cities this death rate of children is twice as great as in the average mortality in rural neighborhoods. For example, in Berkshire County, Mass., where the general death rate is steadily 20 in a 1,000 yearly, the infant mortality under one year constitutes but 12 per cent., and the deaths under five years but 27 per cent. of the total. Such a death rate would save more than half of all that now die under five years of age in our City.

We append the official returns upon the six cases of drowning last week, and would respectfully ask attention to the existing want of all adequate means for rescuing and resuscitating the drowned:

CASES OF DROWNING.

April 29, LAVINUS DOBBS, 39 years, seaman, of New-York, at Pier No. 45 North River.

April 29, unknown man, 45 years, at Pier No. 4 North River.

April 29, JOHN WILLIAMS, 40 years, at Pier No. 27 North River.

April 30, unknown woman, 40 years, foot of Thirtieth-street, East River.

May 1, CHARLES A. WOOD, 9 years 4 months, of Albany, N. Y., at Bellevue Hospital.

May 4, MICHAEL MOKLAR, 35 years, boatman, of Ireland, at foot of Eighth-street.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.—A Couple of Forfeits.

The visitors to the Union Course, L. I., yesterday afternoon, who went in anticipation of witnessing the two races announced by the proprietor, were doomed to disappointment, as neither of them came off. The first was a purse of $100, two miles and repeat in harness, and for it W. BORST's s. g. *Ed. Ellis*, D. PFIFER's b. g. *Montgomery* and J. SOMERINDYKE's b. g. *Peddler* were the three horses entered. Neither *Montgomery* nor *Pedler* put in an appearance, and *Ed. Ellis* received one-half the purse as forfeit.

The other race was a match for $2,000, best three in five, in harness, between Mr. STOKES' g. g. *Bull Run* and Mr. TURNDULL's b. g. *Sam*—the former named by J. CROOKS, and the latter by DAN. PFIFER. *Bull Run*, being lame, paid forfeit.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Tuesday, May 7; match of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:
D. Pfifer's b. g. Sam..........Received forfeit
J. Crook's g. g. Bull Run..........Paid forfeit

SAME DAY—Purse $100, two miles and repeat, in harness.
W. Borst's ch. g. Ed. Ellis..........Received forfeit
D. Pfifer's b. g. Montgomery..........Paid forfeit
J. Somerindyke's b. g. Peddler..........Paid forfeit

Probable Homicide in the Nineteenth Ward.

At a late hour on Tuesday night an altercation took place between PATRICK MCCABE, the occupant of a little shanty in First-avenue between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, and an acquaintance named JOHN COLEMAN, during which the latter received injuries from which, it is thought, he cannot recover. The story is that COLEMAN called upon MCCABE at his house early in the evening, and after imbibing considerable whisky, became, with others of the party, grossly intoxicated. While in this condition COLEMAN commenced to take improper liberties with his friend's wife, when, as is alleged, MCCABE seized a club and dealt him several powerful blows with it upon the head, fracturing the skull, and rendering him insensible. Attracted by the screams of the parties Officer SCHWARTZ, of the Twenty-third Precinct, entered the premises and arrested MCCABE, who was yesterday taken before Justice KELLEY at the Yorkville Court, where he was committed to await the result of COLEMAN's injuries. The latter was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Plans for the New Post-office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue you ask the pertinent question "When may the public reasonably expect to hear of the progress made in the plans for the new Post-office, &c.," I would remind you of the fact that the Commission on the Post-office site extended the time for receiving such plans from the 8th of May to the 1st of June. This was done at the earnest request of a large number of architects.

The writer has since learned that the Commission, after examining the various drawings themselves, will invite the Press, distinguished members of the community, together with members of Congress and the Legislature, artists and citizens generally to examine the same. A large room will be secured for the purpose of exhibition. G. W. J.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. H. Sibley, Rochester; Hon. W. F. Allen, Oswego; Hon. B. H. Lathrop, Baltimore; H. E. Bartlett, Delaware; Hon. Alexander Ramsey, St. Paul; Hon. James S. Fowle, Nashville, and Hon. J. Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, and Hon. J. W. Wall, New-Jersey, are at the Astor House. Capts. Grant, Tanner and Davis, of the British army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. C. H. Newhall, Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Lieut.-Com. R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. T. K. King, Providence, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR—in good demand and market unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $14 50 for No. 1 Spring, $15 50 for Red Winter, $16 50 for White, $17 50 for double extra. Rye Flour scarce; sales 100 bbls. at $8 25. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $3; 1,500 bushels Canada Spring at $3 05, and 1,500 do. at $3 10. CORN quiet; mixed Western held at $1 25. OATS nominal. BARLEY firm; sales 3 000 bushels Canadian at $1 20. RYE shows a material advance in price; sales 5,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at $1 72. PEAS dull; sales 600 bushels Canadian at $1 25. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $37@$40 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Peas 10c., and Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—on Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c; to New-York, via rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—5,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 35,300 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR quiet; stocks light; sales 100 bbls. Western Spring at $14 25; 130 bbls. Canada White at $16@$16 50. WHEAT—Good inquiry for Canada by millers; sales 5,000 bushels White Canada, part to arrive, at $3 40; one car-load Canada Spring at $2; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 90, all in store. CORN dull, unsettled and drooping; sales 10,000 bushels New Chicago per sample at $1 14; in store, offered at $1 12 at the close, without buyers; New Toledo selling from $1 15@$1 18 as to quality in store. OATS quiet; sales 8,000 bushels Ohio and 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 78c. in store. Other articles are unchanged, and the market is generally dull. RECEIPTS—18,000 bushels Canadian Wheat, 137,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—By canal on Corn 13c. to New-York; Oats, 7c. to New-York.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR is tolerably active and steady; best Spring Extras, $12 50@$14 50. WHEAT advanced 5c. with a limited demand; No. 2 $2 65@$2 70, closing quiet at the inside figure. CORN active, and sold at $1 05½@1 7½ for No. 1, and 98c.@$1 01 for No. 2. OATS active at 65½c.@66½c. for No. 2. RYE declined 2c.@3c. BARLEY quiet 96c.@98c. for No. 2. in store. PROVISIONS more active; MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 13¾c. CATTLE quiet at $5 75@$6 85 for common cows and fair stock Steers; $5 75@$8 90 for good Extra to choice Steers. LIVE HOGS active at $6 12½@$6 40 for common and fair, and $6 75@$7 10 for good to choice. SHEEP active and firm at $6 75@$8 15. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON unsettled; sales 3,000 bales Low Middling at 24c.@25c.; receipts for four days 2,345 bales, against 2,875 the same time last week; exports for the same time 3,521 bales. SUGAR—Seconds, 11¾c.; good fair, 12¾c.; yellow clarified, 13½c. MOLASSES nominal and unchanged. FLOUR is very firm; Superfine $13 25. CORN quiet but firm at an advance of 5c.; sales at $1 45@$1 47½ for Yellow and Mixed, and $1 50 for White. OATS are in good demand at a further advance of 5c.; sales 90c. MESS PORK $24 50. LARD dull and unchanged. BACON—Only a jobbing business at 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders; 11½c.@12c. for Rib Sides, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Sides. Gold, 137¼. Sterling Exchange, 46¾@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling Uplands, 26c. COFFEE quiet but firm; sales of Rio at 12½c.@13½c., gold, for bonded. FLOUR advanced 50c.; sales of Baltimore Family at $18 50, and Baltimore Extra at $15@$18; Spring Wheat Extra at $13 50@$14. WHEAT—Sales 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania Red at $3 30 for Prime; no Prime or Choice Maryland offered. CORN dull and lower, particularly Yellow; sales of White at $1 25@$1 27, and Yellow at $1 25@$1 28. OATS, 76c.@78c. RYE, $1 60. SUGAR quiet but steady at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to good Refined. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged; holders firm. WHISKY nominal at 25c.@28c. for bonded.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR firm at $12 50@$13 25 for Winter Superfine; $14@$16 25 for trade brands. WHEAT irregular; No. 2 Spring, $2 87; No. 2 Winter, $3 43; No. 1 Winter was held at $3 50@$3 60. CORN dull at 97c. for No. 1 in bulk, and $1 08 sacked. OATS steady at 71c.@72c. RYE, $1 70. BARLEY steady. WHISKY, 26c. in bond. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $22 50. BULK MEATS dull and nominal. BACON declined ½c.@¾c.; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¾c. LARD dull at 12½c.@12¾c. GROCERIES are in fair demand. BUTTER dull at 26c.@27c. for fresh Ohio; Winter is dull. Gold, 137¾ buying, 138 selling. Exchange steady.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 7.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy at 23½c. for Middling. FLOUR firm at $10@$11 25 for Superfine; $13@$16 for Double Extra; $17@$18 for Fancy. WHEAT firmer and higher for Spring, at $2 75@$2 90 for Seed and Prime Spring; $3 75 for strictly Prime, and $3 60 for Choice. CORN advancing; sales at $1 14@$1 18@$1 20, the latter for Fancy. OATS advancing; Good to Choice, 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull. RYE was held; $1 50 was offered, but $1 55 was asked. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY nominal for free, and 25c. in bond.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, May 7.

BEEF CATTLE—receipts 254 head; although the number was small, there was no advance in price; extra, $13 50@$14 50; first quality, $12 50@$13; second quality, $11 50@$12. MILCH COWS and CALVES, $50@$125. SHEEP and LAMBS—receipts, 1,162 head; supply light, without any advance in rates, there being but little demand; sales at 4c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Spring LAMBS, $5@$8. VEAL CALVES, $3@$10.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR is quiet but steady; City double Extra, $13 50@$14 50; Extras, $12 75@$13 25. WHEAT active at $1 81@$1 83½ for No. 2, and $1 66@$1 67 for No. 3. OATS firmer at 71½c.@73c. for No. 1, and 71c.@72c. for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 13 for No. 1, old, and $1 07 for new shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 7.

TOBACCO higher; sales of 207 hhds.; light lugs, $3; medium leaf, $16 50. Superfine FLOUR, good brands, $10@$11. WHEAT nominal. SHELLED CORN $1 13@$1 16. CORNMEAL better at $1 05. OATS, in bulk, 82c.@83c. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; packed Clear Sides, 12⅜c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 23. COTTON—22c. for low Middling.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON dull; Middling 23c.@24c. CORN $1 25@$1 27. OATS, 87c.@90c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $9 50@$10 00. MESS PORK $23 50@$23 75; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15c.@16c.; Shoulders, 10½c. LARD, 14c.@14½c. There is no change in the other markets.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON nominal at 23c.@24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 58c.@59c.; Crude, $3 50@$4 50 for Dip and Virgin. Common RESIN, $3; No. 2, $3 25; No. 1, $4; Pale, $4 50@$6. TAR, $1 85.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON quiet; Fair Middling, 24½c.; sales 750 bales; receipts 247 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON dull and nominal at 24c. The sales were unimportant; receipts, 360 bales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, May 7.

FLOUR quiet by firm. WHEAT weaker. CORN active at a decline of 5c. OATS firm at 74c. RYE $1 65.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON declined ½c.@1c.; sales 100 bales Middling at 25c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON dull; sales, 170 bales; receipts, 11 bales. Middling nominally 23c.

[Advertisement.]
An experience of seven years, without a failure or an unsatisfactory job, commends the Burglar Alarm Telegraph to every one. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Brandy, Beer or Water, have their uses doubtless, but for a family beverage, KENT's East India Coffee excels them all. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—Col. Hamilton, lady and child, Miss Hamilton, D. Briggs, W. J. Etter, Mrs. F. H. Doremus, Mrs. L. Warner, F. Hubbard, E. H. Litchfield, Mrs. A. K. Hughes, Mrs. L. S. Ashley, 2 children and servant, Miss S. Jewell, Miss L. Jewell, Mrs. M. W. Newhall, Miss G. M. Newhall, Mrs. and Miss Bernard, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. J. McKinney, Mrs. E. C. Litchfield, Mrs. C. R. Griffin, child and servant, Misses C. G. and H. Litchfield, A. S. Jewell and son, Miss W. J. Etter, Mrs. H. King and child, Miss C. Malefins, Mrs. A. Schwsch and infant, Mrs. Levy and 6 children, J. Harvey, wife and 4 children, T. Kelly, A. Kingsbury, Dr. F. V. Parker, D. Wyman, Rev. G. J. Porter, Geo. S. Andrews, A. Linstedt, J. W. McMillen, A. Stelling, Mrs. and Miss Adams, Charles Small, A. Thomas, W. O. Jube, A. B. Simmons, R. G. Toy, J. W. Kimball, T. C. Randolph, J. Farnsworth, W. H. Trapman, Mrs. D. J. Summerfield, Mrs. J. Baxter, A. W. Lyons, J. B. Sheppard, L. Jacobs, W. H. Lindsay, J. M. Howe, E. McElvogue, F. H. Terry, J. P. Bailey and lady, Miss M. Michel, Mrs. J. Scott, John Kline, T. McDonald, P. L. Wiggins, Mrs. Stearns, Miss Judd, C. M. Brown, C. D. Ahrens, E. C. Deily, O. P. Keller, Jas. Colwell, J. H. Wright, Capt. Paine, J. Boiston and son, J. Mackinney, Mrs. Steele and son, C. Mennzenmarer, Mr. Barkley and lady, James Twitchell, C. R. Griffen, Mrs. McElroy, J. Wolfe, W. R. Vingal, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon sets.....11 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ships Albert Victor, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., Peabody & Co.; Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, Liverpool, via St. John, Nesmith & Son; Nellie Fogarty, Hussey, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; A. Thorndike, Carver, Rockland, Me., Snow & Burgess.

Barks Barda, (Br.,) Morris, St. John's, N. F., Geo. F. Bulley; Jossie, (Br.,) Grant, Montevideo via Satilla, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.; Tomas Terry, (Br.,) Crosby, Montevideo, via St. Mary's, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.; Soli Deo Gloria, (Prus.,) Wienandt, Galway, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs J. Gemelli, (Ital.,) Angelis, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt's Son; J. C. Clark, Freethey, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Fleet Wing, (Br.,) Park, Port Medway, Miller & Houghton; Moses Rogers, Jones, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; W. H. Harris, Card, Canning, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; S. Dobson, (Br.,) Berrendale, Kingston, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners E. McLain, Sleeper, Baltimore, Smith & Brown; M. A. Ivans, Gornand, Nassau, R. A. Hutchinson; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Canning, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; G. R. C., Gates, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Torpedo, McLaughlin, Norfolk, Va., A. Hammond; E. Hamilton, Cole, Fall River; Spray, (Br.,) Proctor, Halifax, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool April 20, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 589 passengers to John G. Dale. May 6, lat. 40 58, lon. 67 13, passed steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 58, lon. 67 19, steamship The Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston May 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Smyrniote, (of Boston,) Preble, San Francisco Jan. 9, with wheat to master. Passed Cape Horn March 10, where encountered very severe weather.

Bark Nannie T. Bell, Hutchings, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Abm. Bell's Son.

Bark Mozart, (Brem.,) Inlicker, Genoa 41 ds., with marble, &c., to J. E. Phillips & Son.

Brig Omer, (of Digby, N. S.,) Commean, Manzanilla 27 ds., with molasses to Morrison & Phelps. April 19, off the east end of Cuba, spoke brig Tay, from Manzanilla for Liverpool.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Furman, Matanzas 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. May 2, lat. 23, lon. 76 25, saw the after deck house of a vessel, with the stump of a mast about 20 feet long attached, apparently not long in the water.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Leete, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. United Brothers, Hazley, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Oregon, Monroe, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Statesman, Holmes, Shulee 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. Patten, Erskine, Gardiner 3 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. S. L. Daniels, Tooker, Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford.

Schr. Idaho, Waite, Portland, with lumber.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 7—Arr. brig Alice Starrett, from Sagua; schr. Susan H. Gibson, from do.

CHARLESTON, May 7—Arr. steamship Granada, Bursley, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—Arr. steamer Norman, from Boston; bark Village Bell, Londonderry; brigs Potosi, (Br.,) Messina; Ellen Stewart, Cienfuegos; schr. Sarah Foster, Cardenas.

WILMINGTON, May 7—Cld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—The Baltimore pilot-boat reported this afternoon the following marine intelligence: Arr. in the Bay, bound to Baltimore, schrs. E. R. Kirk, Saxon and Abbott Baker. Went to sea on the 4th inst., barks Baltimore and Salatea; on the 6th, brig Elle, all from Baltimore and bound to foreign ports. The Br. brig Century, arriving in this harbor from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for further orders, reports having sailed from that port bark Clansman and brigs Meta and Homely, all bound to Hampton Roads to await orders, with coffee; bark Wayfarer, Liverpool for New-York; bark May Queen, for Baltimore. The Century spoke the bark Harriet Levesley, of Pictou, in lat. 4 03 S., lon. 35 13 W., from Buenos Ayres for Barbados. Sld. from Hampton Roads, English brig Helen, Baltimore for Nova Scotia.

Spoken, &c.

Annie—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Montevideo for Pernambuco, 28 ds out, April 8, lat. 9 28 S., lon. 34 27.

Oomar—ship, of and from London for New-York, 94 ds. out, May 5, lat. 40 48, lon. 68.—(By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Champion of the Sea—Br. ship, strg. E., April 25, lat. 35 58, lon. 45 18.

Kit Carson—fishing smack, bound into Smith's Island, May 5, off Cape Henry.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, April 24, schrs. Navigator, W. J. Holmes, Mary M., Jenny Tyler, Wm. S. Baker, Chas. C. Warren, and Winona, all loading for New-York.

At Remedios, April 24, brig Fannie Butler, for New-York.

COE,
SHENEHON
& DEWITT,
Importers and Jobbers,
NO. 354 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SILKS, RIBBONS,
WHITE GOODS,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
AND LADIES' SMALL WARES,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER TO
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
NO. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
HONOR THE TRUTH.
GOD sends many BLESSINGS through Hoff's Malt Extract to SUFFERING HUMANITY. I am thankful to him, but I will not forget to thank the MANUFACTURER of a remedy such as the world never before saw, judging from your TESTIMONIALS and the EFFECT of the Malt Extract produced on me. I am unable to state how WEAK I felt, and how MUCH I am benefited in my case.
PAIN IN THE KIDNEYS, ETC.
APRIL 29, 1867.
CHARLES REIME, 93d-st. and 8th-av.
ALSO,
. IT IS REMARKABLE THAT ALL PHYSICIANS AGREE IN OPINION THAT HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH IS HIGHLY SERVICEABLE, NOT ONLY AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET FOR CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, OR IN THE CASE OF PATIENTS WITH ENFEEBLED VITAL POWERS, BUT LIKEWISE FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THE STOMACH AND THE THROAT, FOR CATARRH IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT STAGES, OR COLDS AND HOARSENESS.
PRICE $6 A DOZEN.
Sold at HOFF'S DEPOT, and by Druggists and Grocers.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR FOR INSTRUCTIONS.
Boots sent everywhere by express.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS.
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
Fine boots and shoes ready made or to measure.
Best Summer stock of shoes and gaiters in the City.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Cheapest and Best Defence against CLOTHES-MOTHS. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by every druggist.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE corner 23d-st and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1861,
is indorsed by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
ORANGE JUDD, Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
New-York City,
DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
J. M. REID, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill.,
THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,
E. S. PORTER, D. D., Editor.
EVANGELIST, New-York City,
Dr. H. M. FIELD and J. G. CRAIGHEAD,
Editors.
EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE,
New-York City,
EDWARD BRIGHT, Editor
INDEPENDENT, New-York City,
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
Rochester, N. Y.,
D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.
THE METHODIST, New-York City,
GEO. R. CROOK, D. D., Editor.
TRIBUNE, New-York City,
HORACE GREELEY, Editor.
We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business, as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published club-lists, in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade Greatly Reduced.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st..........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.
2d..........The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.
3d..........The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.
4th..........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.
5th..........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.
6th..........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.
7th..........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.
8th..........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*.

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:
OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb, by purchasing their Teas of the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich streets.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

BUFFALO CITY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BUFFALO.
ORGANIZED APRIL, 1867.
Cash Capital paid in..........$200,000
WM. G. FARGO, President.
A. REYNOLDS, Vice-President.
HENRY T. SMITH, Secretary.
E. D. LACY, Assistant Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
WM. G. FARGO,
A. REYNOLDS,
JAMES BRAYLEY,
RUFUS L. HOWARD,
JAMES N. MATTHEWS,
O. P. RAMSDELL,
DEXTER P. RUMSEY,
PASCAL P. PRATT,
LAUREN ENOS,
JOHN ALLEN, JR.,
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PETER J. FERRIS,
ADRIAN R. ROOT,
GEO. W. TIFFT,
STEPHEN G. AUSTIN,
RICHARD BULLYMORE,
S. S. GUTHRIE,
WM. H. GLENNY,
L. K. PLIMPTON,
C. J. HAMLIN,
S. G. CORNELL,
JAS. H. METCALF,
O. L. NIMS,
JOHN C. CLIFFORD,
JOHN GREINER,
JOHN H. VOUGHT,
JAMES ADAMS.
This Company has just been organized, with paid up cash capital, as above, and have established an agency in this City, and are prepared to write
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
at current rates.
Office in New-York, No. 6 Pine-st.
CHARLES W. STANDART, Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

THE GREATEST PAIN RELIEVER IN THE WORLD—Warranted superior to any other, or no pay, for the cure of chronic rheumatism, old sores, sprains, bruises, pains in back, limbs and chest; sore throats, &c.; also to take internally for cholic, diarrhœa, dysentery, croup and spasms. It is perfectly innocent, and never fails if used according to the directions. 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by the druggists. Ask for Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and take no other.

J. H. STURGES, BROKER,
NO. 5 PARK-PLACE, and
NO. 4 DIVISION-ST.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 315, May 7, 1867.
62, 48, 10, 49, 31, 19, 69, 55, 26, 3, 28, 29, 59, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 316, May 7, 1867.
39, 26, 35, 55, 12, 7, 70, 45, 3, 52, 15, 20, 57.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 239, May 7, 1867.
6, 25, 44, 43, 55, 8, 19, 27, 9, 67, 50, 46, 73, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 240, May 7, 1867.
26, 14, 61, 13, 18, 1, 28, 42, 36, 74, 70, 65, 52.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 122, May 7, 1867.
33, 5, 31, 34, 61, 47, 51, 22, 63, 65, 56, 14.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 123, May 7, 1867.
53, 14, 74, 35, 63, 60, 23, 5, 55, 70, 29, 61, 21, 18.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 132, May 7, 1867.
50, 56, 59, 48, 3, 24, 8, 44, 62, 42, 14, 31.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 133, May 7, 1867.
27, 1, 71, 34, 49, 14, 15, 47, 56, 18, 46, 42, 77, 67.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

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